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The Hongkong Telegraph.

TODAY'S WEATHER: Light variable winds—fair or fine.
1 p.m. Observations: Barometric pressure, 1002.5 mbs., 29.63 in.
Temperature, 82 deg. F. Dew point, 78 deg. F. Relative humidity,
75. Wind direction, East. Wind force, 3 knots.
Low water: 1 ft. 1 in. at 3.50 p.m. High water: 4 ft. 5 in. at
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VOL. III NO. 193

TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1948.

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MR FRANK ROBERTS

Soviets Harvest Unripened Crops

GRAIN "FROZEN" FOR BERLIN

Berlin, Aug. 16.—British authorities tonight revealed that the Soviets are stripping their zone of Germany of food, including unripened crops in an effort to live up to their promise to provide food enough for all Berlin.

Russian authorities insist that all food shipments to Berlin come from the Soviet Union and her satellites.

Persons crossing into the British zone from Russian-occupied Germany, reported:

Firstly, the Soviets ordered all crops to be stored immediately "whether ripe or not."

Secondly, all old stocks of grain have been frozen by the Soviet authorities "for Berlin" and part of the new harvest is being stored throughout the Soviet zone "for the same purpose."

Thirdly, the bread rations have been cancelled for the last ten days of August in the province of Saxony so that the grain thus saved can be used to "save the face for the Russian" in Berlin.

Fourthly, the workers at the Krupp factory in Magdeburg staged a one-and-a-half hour protest strike against the requisitioning of German grain for Berlin.

The Germans told British officials that the farmers were in the fields day and night carrying out the order to get all the crops in at once—United Press.

EDITORIAL

Wanted—A Target Date

TIME, it has been claimed, is capable of obliterating all memory of anything, and this would appear to be a justifiable proposition if Hong Kong's proposed Municipal Council is accepted as an example. Only with the greatest difficulty can any mention of this subject be heard in public today, and likely as not it is then dismissed with contemptuous and cynical wisecracks. The people have not only forgotten about the project, but for the most part are completely indifferent to it. Here is a state of affairs for which Government should feel heartily ashamed. When first mooted, the idea of eventual representative government through a municipal authority caught the imagination and produced enthusiastic reactions. But the endless delay in giving practical effect to a blueprint long since approved by Whitehall has robbed the venture of its attractiveness and today the public is wholly apathetic about constitutional reform. Not only is the tedious method of bringing a Municipal Council into effect producing apathy and disrespect towards the proposal, but it is responsible for the non-implementation of another set of important constitutional reforms—revision of the Legislative Council which will do away with the official majority. In many respects this is of more immediate importance than the establishment of a municipal council with very restricted administrative powers, for it is still through Legislative Council that the so-called voice of the people is supposed to be heard; and through this Council are the

Western Powers' Policy Unchanged Says Gen. Clay

ANOTHER MOSCOW MEETING

Frankfurt, Aug. 16.—General Lucius D. Clay, United States Military Governor in Germany, said here today, "I have no indication of any change in the policy of the Western powers toward Western Germany, or any abandoning of the preparation for the creating of a Provisional Government here."

He made this statement as the three Western Military Governors met here today for private talks, understood to be about the Berlin crisis and the future structure of the Military Government for the Western zones.

"Of course, I do not know what decisions may be reached in Moscow," General Clay continued, denying further that he and his principal advisers had threatened to resign in case of a change in West German policy.

JEWS LAY NEW CHARGE AGAINST BRITON

Jerusalem, Aug. 16.—A British official of the Jerusalem Electric Corporation—one of five originally held by the Israeli police on espionage charges—was today additionally accused of complicity in the bombing of Ben Yehuda Street, Jerusalem, in February this year.

Over 50 people were killed in the Ben Yehuda Street explosion, which the Jews at the time blamed on the British.

The accused man, Mr. Frederick Sylvester, appeared today with his colleague, Mr. William Hawkins, for re-examination by the Jerusalem magistrates' court, held in a former school.

Both were indicted on 12 counts, including "spotting" for the Arabs during the shelling of Jerusalem and passing information by radio to Jerusalem's Old City, where the Arabs were entrenched.

The additional charge against Mr. Sylvester of complicity in the Ben Yehuda Street bombing was brought by the Israeli police at the opening of today's proceedings. Three of the five Britons originally arrested were released by a Tel-Aviv court last Tuesday for lack of evidence, Irqun Zval Leumi warned them to leave the country "as soon as possible."

One of them, Mr. Alfred Leech, has already left Palestine and is now in Cyprus. The first witness in today's hearing was a young non-commissioned officer of Irqun, who stated that he was in command of a party of 15

Irgunists who arrested the five Britons in the German colony of Jerusalem on July 6. Later, he said, he and his men discovered a radio transmitter in the house opposite the Jerusalem Electric Corporation's plant.

SUSPICIOUS ACTIONS
Jehoshua Simon, the assistant military commander of the southern district of Jerusalem, told the court that all the 600 Britons, Greeks, Christians and Moslem Arabs, Yugoslavs and Armenians living in his area knew that they were forbidden to possess any method of outside communication.

Simon said that telephone and wireless receiving sets were included in the Israeli Army's security ban. "I took an interest in the way these people communicated with persons outside the military area and from my experience I realised that their actions were suspicious," he said. "Both accused were wearing open neck shirts with rolled sleeves when they were brought into court, flanked by two policemen armed with Sten guns."

The British Vice-Consul in Jerusalem, Mr. John Sheringham, was given a special escort of burly Israeli military policemen when he reached the Jewish section of Jerusalem on his way to the court. Two well-known Jerusalem lawyers, Mr. Jacob Sloyanovsky and Mr. Puhnas Rabinovitz, appeared for the accused men.—Reuter.

Chilean Gift For Shinwell

London, Aug. 16.—A Chilean Army delegation, headed by Captain Santiago Polanco, who participated in the Olympics, today presented a bronze bust of General Bernardo O'Higgins to the Secretary of War, Mr. Emmanuel Shinwell, from the Chilean C-I-C. Mr. Shinwell expressed thanks for the presentation and pleasure in receiving the delegation. Stressing the good relations between Chile and Britain, he said that he hoped they would continue to remain friendly. Mr. Shinwell said that while he was not very well acquainted with Chilean history, he had learned enough to say that the memory of General O'Higgins would long be treasured in Chile. His exploits were not unknown in Britain. The ceremony took place at the War Office.—United Press.

British Coal For Australia

Melbourne, Aug. 16.—The Victorian State Government has completed negotiations to buy 120,000 tons of British coal, it was announced here today. No price was mentioned. Victoria is also seeking 100,000 tons of coal from South Africa and another 100,000 tons from India to relieve local shortages.—Reuter.

Ghent, Aug. 16.—Two people were killed and 10 injured when a street car left the rails and overturned here today.—Reuter.



BABE RUTH

Sirens Wail Again In Tel-Aviv

FARCICAL TRUCE IN JERUSALEM

Tel-Aviv, Aug. 16.—Tel-Aviv's first air raid alarm since the truce began, sounded to-night and residents hurried to shelters.

A hostile plane was reported to have been spotted, but the air clear followed almost immediately.

An Israeli Army spokesman, Moshe Perlman, told reporters tonight: "There is virtually no truce in Jerusalem." It is believed here that the next 100 hours would either make or break Count Folke Bernadotte's tottering truce.

CONTINUOUS SHELING

Mr. Perlman's statement followed reports of the continuous shelling of the Jewish quarters from the Arab hilltop positions northeast and south of the city.

Mr. Perlman reiterated that Israel did not consider itself bound by Count Bernadotte's ruling that truce violations by one party should not be answered by the other.

Mr. Perlman when asked how Count Bernadotte's stock stood in Israel said: "The Count is not on our stock exchange. He is not our baby, but the United Nations' child." He warned the Jews would not take the Arab "impudence" much longer. He charged the Arabs "ignore even the basic principle of the truce and go on occupying new strongholds day to day."

CURRENCY MEASURE

Meanwhile, the Israel Provisional Council tonight approved Finance Minister Eliezer Kaplan's bill for the introduction of Israeli currency ranking the Palestine pound a foreign currency after a month.

Today's food convoy to Jerusalem again bypassed Latrun and travelled over the "Burna Road." The American United Nations observer Colonel J. MacDougal, refused to allow Jewish liaison officers to proceed with the convoy.

Arab states, according to unconfirmed reports, have informed outside shipping air companies that they would deny landing rights to those who visit Israel.—United Press.

Beaughters Go Into Action In Malaya

Kuala Lumpur, Aug. 16.—Hard-hitting Royal Air Force Beaughters of No. 45 Squadron were in action against Communist-led guerrillas in Malaya, after a 1,600-mile hop from their permanent station in Ceylon, RAF Headquarters announced here today.

The Beaughters, nicknamed "Whispering Death" during the war, made their third Malaya sortie early today when, with Spitfires of No. 66 Squadron, they attacked and destroyed a Communist camp in Perak.

Chinese terrorists left a note signed by the "Malayan People's Anti-British Army" on the body of a Chinese bus conductor after they had dragged him from his bus and murdered him today. They held up the bus on its way from Kuala Kangsar to Mahong, in

Perak, and dragged out the conductor and also an inspector, who escaped.

Twenty uniformed rebels shot dead a Malay headman at a village three miles from Krub, in Kodah State, last night when he seized a parang (jungle knife) to prevent them looting the village.

Two hand grenades, one of British pattern and one Japanese, have been found during the last 24 hours in the compound of the Serban home of Abdul Malik bin Yusoff, Prime Minister of Negri Sembilan State, the police reported today.

Two rounds of ammunition were also discovered by special constables guarding the residence. Special precautions have been taken. Twenty-nine specially trained Alsatian "combat" dogs arrived today at Singapore from Britain for use against Malayan terrorists. At least one of the dogs has seen service in Germany.—Reuter.

BABE RUTH DIES FROM CANCER

Most Famous Baseballer In World Passes On

New York, Aug. 16.—Babe Ruth died tonight of cancer. Death came to the baseball home-run king in Memorial Hospital Centre for Cancer and Allied Diseases.

The former New York Yankee star, who was 53, had been ill nearly two years.—Associated Press.

Babe Ruth was as truly American as the hot dog. Born February 7, 1894, in a squalid, dock-front section of Baltimore, he became a symbol of the land of opportunity.

So poor as a youngster that he stole bananas out of peddlers' push carts to satisfy his hunger, he rose to a peak of glory as a home-run slugger for the New York Yankees at a salary of \$80,000 a year.

Ruth, neglected by his parents, was sent as a teen-aged boy to a Baltimore industrial home.

He was placed under the care of Brother Gilbert, head of the institution, who died Oct. 19, 1947. For the first time in his life, Ruth got enough to eat and then it became apparent that he had natural athletic talent.

The talent was to make him the greatest sports hero ever to flash across the American scene.

RECORD STILL STANDS

In 22 years as a big leaguer, he hit 714 home runs and in the 1927 season he hit 60 for marks that have stood and probably will continue to stand the test of time.

Ruth was a shining star from the day he first set his spikes into the turf of a ball park, born to be a hero.

But it wasn't until he joined the New York Yankees in 1920 and Col. Jacob Ruppert, the millionaire brewery owner and sportsman saw his possibilities as a gate attraction, that he became a national figure.

From that year on, he was to become as well known to school children as the most famed men of history.

URGED TO HIT

Babe was told to forget about being a southerner pitcher—though for six years with the Boston Red Sox he had been a great one—and was told to take up his bat and aim for the fences.

At that time the Yankees were struggling for existence and didn't even own their own park. Ruppert and his partner, Charles Tillinghast, foresaw that thousands of people would come to see the Babe in a new and modern park. Ruth had packed fans into the Polo Grounds, where the Yankees played their home games, and the owners finally decided to invest \$2,000,000 in a new park, Yankee Stadium.

The stadium, which was opened as America's most magnificent sporting palace in 1923, became known as "the house that Ruth built." Babe, who brought a new era of long range hitting into baseball, paid for it.

FANS LIKED BLEACHERS

The fans who packed the big 70,000 seat structure for important games and the 10 World Series classics that Babe's big bat were to bring to New York, usually regarded the right field bleachers as premium seats.

Many a lucky fan went home with a choice possession, a home-run ball that "the Babe smacked right into my hands."

The most unforgettable incident in Ruth's long playing career was his "call shot" home, which he hit in the 1932 World Series against the Cubs at Chicago.

When Ruth stepped to the plate he pointed to the extreme centre field stands at Wrigley Field.

"There is where I'm gonna hit it," he said.

Charley Root, the Cub pitcher, worked the count to three and two and on the next pitch, Ruth hit the ball over the centre field fence, exactly at the spot where he had pointed. And as he jogged around the bases with the characteristic amble that the fans loved, he was given one of the most prolonged ovations of his career.

After his retirement, although he frequently had the urge to go, Ruth stayed away from big league games and his last appearance, at one was when every ball park in the nation celebrated "Babe Ruth Day" in 1947. The Babe went to the Yankee Stadium. He was swamped as usual by autograph seekers, most of them kids who weren't born when he was in his prime as a Yankee.

Ruth lived throughout his career in a unique position as a sportsman and a patriot who got rid of his money in a fabulous manner, but found there, always was more than he had to begin with. It piled up faster than he could spend it.

ALL-ROUND PLAYER

From the day Ruth came into the major leagues, he received a steadily mounting salary, that went up with his home-run production. He made his mark in baseball as a hitter, yet there were few better all-around players ever to wear spiked shoes.

He was one of the top south-western Red Sox, setting a record of consecutive scoreless innings in world series play that still stands. He doubled as an outfielder or first baseman on days he didn't pitch for him from main-trick. Few other players ever attempted.

He was a good fielder. He had a first base sense and a reputation of never having thrown to a wrong base.

In 1920, when he joined the Yankees, he was paid \$20,000 and after one season, the contract was torn up for another which paid him \$30,000. In 1922 he got a five-year contract for \$82,000 annually and when that expired he was paid \$70,000 a year for three years. The top came when he signed a two-year contract for \$80,000 in 1931.

FORCED TO RETIRE

As he reached his declining years his salary went down in proportion until it dropped to \$35,000 in 1934—his last year with the Yankees.

In 1935 he went back to Boston where he had started his major league career, this time with the Braves. But the spindly legs gave out and he had to quit the game after an unimpressive showing. He came back to Brooklyn for a brief fling as a coach in 1938, but lasted only one season.

Ruth put 70 records into the books, many of which still stand, and which prompted his selection to the baseball hall of fame in 1939. He ended his career with 1,585 home runs, 358 RBIs, 191 stolen bases, 100 triples, 100 doubles, 100 singles, 100 hits, 100 runs, 100 errors, 100 strikeouts, 100 walks, 100 at bats, 100 outs, 100 innings, 100 games, 100 seasons, 100 years, 100 lives.

Ruth as a boy wanted to be a catcher, but Father Mathias, the athletic supervisor, noted the power with which he threw the ball and decided to make a pitcher out of him. In his first game he struck out 18 men in 18 innings.

SIGNED BY ORIOLES

Jack Dunn of the old Baltimore Orioles heard about Ruth's pitching and went to the home to see him. He promptly offered the 19-year-old then-Ruth had seen in a lifetime. A few days later in 1914 he was with the Orioles.

Before he had played a full season, he was purchased by the Red Sox, who sent him to Providence, R. I., for further seasoning. The Red Sox, managed by Edward Barrow, who later was to direct Ruth's destinies with the Yankees, used him as a pitcher, but quickly discovered he also was a guy who could "hit 'em a mile."

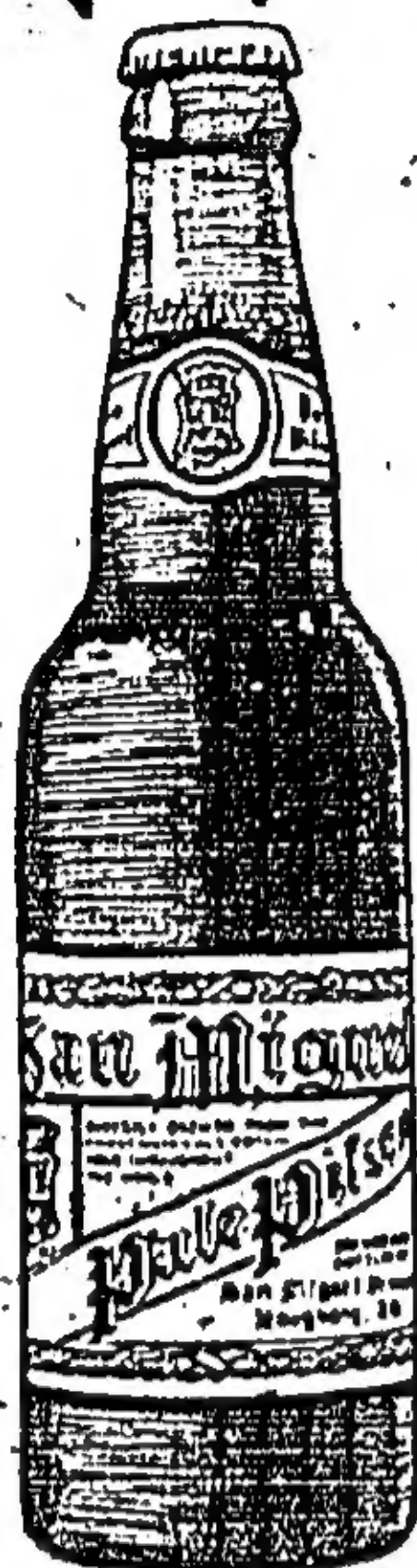
That was in the early weeks of Babe's first full season as a big leaguer when the Red Sox were playing the Yankees in New York's Polo Grounds.

Ruth, pitching that day, May 6, 1916, stepped to the plate in the third inning and smacked a ball off Yankee pitcher Jack Warhop over the right field roof for the first of 714 homers that he was to hit in his lifetime.

(Continued from Page 5)



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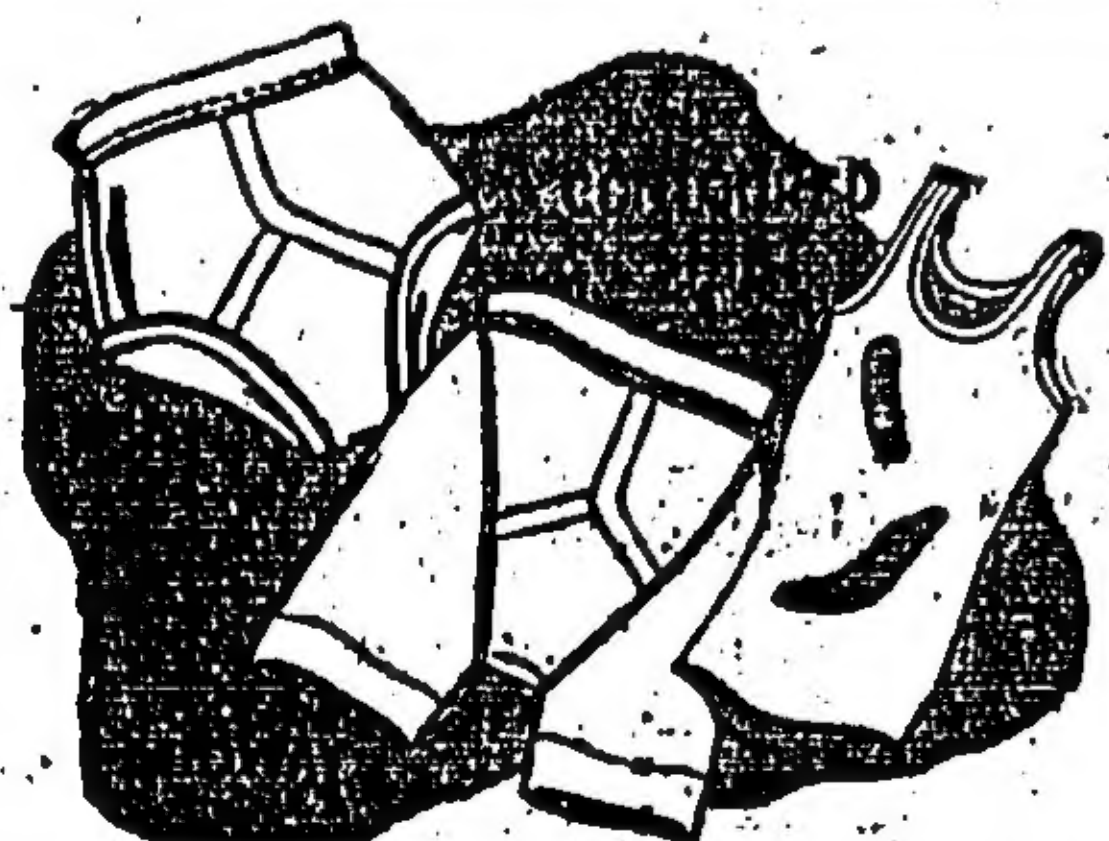
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WOMANSENSE

SUN MONEY

DRESS SHOPS ENJOY
A HEAT-WAVE BOOM

by PATRICIA LENNARD

LONDON: **SUNSHINE** has brought big business back to the retail dress trade. Girls are queuing at shops in the West End and the City to buy print and cotton frocks at £4 to £6 each. The manager of one Bond-street shop reports that sales have gone up 75 percent on lately

and 75 percent on this time last year. During the business girls' lunch-hour they sold a dress a minute, with a turnover of £300. At one time 12 saleswomen were attending to four customers each. Like many others, one shopper immediately changed into her new dress, took away in a

paper bag the suit and blouse she had worn in the morning. **SUNSHINE** has brought brisk sales for eau de Cologne and lightly perfumed toilet waters. It has stopped up demand for new short-cut, close-fitting hairstyling. Women have abandoned rose pink lipstick in favour of coral tones, with natural or colourless nail varnish.

SUNSHINE in London has caught overseas visitors unaware. Visitor from Paris wore conventional navy lightweight wool dress, dark straw hat at 10 a.m. on arrival, changed into silk print dress and white hat and was wearing a fan by 3 p.m. Smart women have abandoned long gloves, dark dresses and hats, are wearing cotton and linen dresses usually tucked away for the beach, open-work-crochet cotton gloves in black or white, no hats.

SUNSHINE has tried the endurance of spectators and models during London's week of courtier dress shows, with displays of heavy fur wraps, felt hats, bulky tweeds; it has brought directly patterned shirtwaister frocks of the silk as "hot weather" uniform, ivory and paper fans, handy bags of straw or raffia.

ICE BOX

To improvise a freezer for ice cream or cold drinks, pack a bucket with crushed ice and salt, using four parts of ice to one of coarse salt.

Make up the ice-cream and when cold put the mixture into a wide-necked bottling jar. Cover securely, stand it in the middle of the bucket and pack with ice and salt up to the neck of the bottle. Cover with a piece of blanket or a clean sack and leave for the ice-cream to freeze. Stir the ice-cream occasionally from the sides to the centre of the bottle so that the mixture freezes evenly.

—and how to keep your food fresh

By GEORGIE RODGERS

If you have no refrigerator you can keep perishable foods fresh and wholesome in hot weather by following these hints. Keep the larder window open and cover with fine net to keep out flies.

Keep meat and fish covered with muslin. Get some ice and stand it in a bucket in the larder. It will help to cool the atmosphere, and fats and milk can be placed directly on the ice—also a bottle of squash for cold drinks.

Use a plant pot

If ice is unobtainable, fat should be stored in a butter cooler (an earthenware plantpot will do). Soak the cooler or plant pot in cold water, then stand it so that it completely covers the plate or dish of fat. In very hot weather re-soak the butter cooler in cold water morning and evening.

MILK BOTTLES should stand in a deep basin of cold water to which three tablespoonfuls of common salt have been added. Cover the bottles with a piece of muslin, allowing the ends to dip in the water, and stand the basin on the floor, as this is the coolest place. Never mix new milk with old, or with milk that has been boiled.

Vinegar helps

Cheese keeps best in an airy place, wrapped in muslin that has been wrung out in vinegar.

Bread should be bought in small quantities—enough for a day ahead—and kept wrapped in a clean, dry tea-towel in a well-ventilated breadpan. Keep the lid tilted if the

pan has no airholes. Wipe the pan out daily with a dry cloth, and wash out once a week.

Meat will keep better if cooked. When raw, it should not sit in its own juices, as this causes rapid deterioration. Hang a joint on a meat hook and cover with muslin. Small pieces of meat should be placed on a trivet and covered with muslin or a well-ventilated meat cover.

Fish should be cooked at once unless it is kept on ice. Vegetables should be spread out in a vegetable rack, or on a cool larder floor.

Lettuces and salad greens will keep crisp in a large saucepan covered with a lid to prevent evaporation.

Economical Ice Cream

½ oz. cornflour or custard powder, ½ pt. milk, 2 oz. castor sugar, 1 teaspoon powdered gelatine, 2 tablespoons cream or evaporated milk, ½ pt. fruit puree.

BLENDE the cornflour with a little cold milk, boil the rest of the milk and pour on to the cornflour, stirring all the time. Rinse the pan with cold water then return the cornflour mixture and bring to the boil. Add the sugar and set aside in a wide basin to cool.

Dissolve the gelatine in two tablespoons of hot water and stir this and the cream or evaporated milk into the mixture. Four into the freezing tray and chill in the freezing compartment of the refrigerator, stirring at intervals from the sides of the tray to the middle so that the mixture freezes evenly.

Prepare the fruit puree from any fresh fruit and set aside in the refrigerator until quite cold. Blend this with the mixture in the freezing tray and return to the refrigerator until completely frozen.

Hiroshima Police made to dance the Boogie Woogie—As Aid To Democracy

By ERNEST HOBRECHT

Beach News



By ALICE AIDEN

OF COURSE, there are some bizarre beach outfits and some that are maybe a bit shocking even in this broad-minded era, but mostly our manufacturers of fine beach wear seem to have concentrated on designs that are smart, wearable and not overdone, or, rather underdone. The bra and brief suit has been a beach favourite for quite a while, which is why the one-piece bathing suit has a new, and very smart look about it. Celanese rayon beach cloth is used for the Gabar model, consisting of a flared one-piece swim suit and a matching coat, nice for driving to the beach or sitting on the clubhouse porch. Slightly flared in back, it hangs straight down in front to just the length of the suit. Silk slides and cuffs give an extra touch.

HIROSHIMA, Japan—If you are going to be a good policeman in Japan, you've got to be able to dance the "boogie-woogie."

Everybody in Japan knows that "dancing is democratic," so there is really nothing strange about dancing lessons being included on the regular police training schedule.

Hiroshima wants to be the most democratic city in Japan. It wants to be the peace capital of the world. Police Chief Shimono-san demands that his men promote peace and democracy by being able to both waltz and "boogie-woogie." He explained this fully to the recruits and old-timers and then waved a baton to turn Hiroshi police station into a dancing school.

Policemen Shy

A hot combo ran through three numbers but nobody ventured out on the floor of the police station's auditorium where lectures on fingerprinting and Jujitsu usually are given.

"What's the matter with you?" demanded the chief. "Don't you want to broaden your personalities? Now get out and dance—that's an order!"

Slowly the men got into action, selecting partners from among the policewomen who were called in off their beats to aid in the new class work.

The policemen were shy and didn't seem to get the idea, but at least a half dozen of the women law enforcement officials very evidently had been taking private lessons from American soldiers.

Girls Know How

"Boogie-woogie! Boogie-woogie!" They waved their hands, kicked up their legs and made sounds like: "Get hepped, Joe."

The chief asked the girls where they learned to dance. With GIs, maybe?

"Never happen," they assured him. "Never happen."

Anyway, the chief thought they were good and thanked them for coming over.

He plans to open up a photography class too.

"We always do things in a big way here in Hiroshima," he explained.

Knarf and Hanid Eavesdrop

—They Hear the Children Discussing Shadows—

By MAX TRELL

It wasn't very often that the children talked about their shadows. But on this afternoon (it was raining outside) they not only talked about them, they read a poem about them.

Of course, Knarf and Hanid, the two shadows, were sitting at the children's feet just under the play-room window sill when the children discovered the poem in a book they were reading. It was Hanid's mistress Dinah who began reading the poem. While Frank, who was Knarf's master, sat on the window sill and listened.

Dinah began: "The name of this poem is 'My Shadow' by Robert Louis Stevenson. It's quite lovely. 'I have a little shadow that goes in and out with me. And what can be the use of him is more than I can see—'"

"I don't see much use of him either," Frank broke in.

"What!" shouted Knarf, jumping up and down on the carpet in front of the children. "You don't see any use of a shadow! How can anyone say such a thing?"

"Sh-h!" warned Hanid. "Be quiet! They'll hear you."

"I want them to hear me," cried the Shadow.

But the children didn't hear him at all. You have to have ears sharp enough to hear a clock after it stops, or the sound of a pin dropping on a carpet, before you can hear the voice of a shadow.

Dinah went on reading: "He is very, very like me from the heels up to the head; And I see him jump before me, when I jump into my bed—"

"Ah, that part's right," said Knarf. "Shadows are just like children, from the heels up to the head."

"Do be quiet, Knarf!" Hanid cautioned again.

"The funniest thing about him is the way he likes to grow, Not at all like proper children, which is always very slow; For he sometimes shoots up taller like an India-rubber ball, And he sometimes gets so little that there's none of him at all."

While the little girl was reading these lines, Knarf (just to show how true they were) stretched himself up until his head struck the ceiling, then drew himself together until he was no larger than the

Falling Hair? Brush It Well



Barbara Bates, of the silver screen, keeps her hair healthy and shining with daily brushing.

By HELEN FOLLETT

IT is no fun when your hair starts to fall. Hairs fall all over the house. They tangle up in the teeth of the comb. The girl who is up against this state of affairs feels a sinking of the heart. She wonders if, some day, she will have to wear a transformation. Chances are that will never happen. Not if she gets busy giving her precious tresses the attention it deserves.

The proper procedure is to buy a first-class brush of firm bristles and to use it regularly at least once a day. Every shaft that brushing brings out is a dead one; and the sooner it is out the better, so that another one may grow. As long as a new growth is in evidence, one need not worry. That means that the short-producing papillae are still on the job. The growth may just be suffering a temporary disposition.

Take a strand at a time, hold it away from the head. Snap the bristles on the scalp, sweep to the ends

of the hair with a rolling motion. There will be a little tug at the roots of the shafts that will spur the blood streams to action.

Once a week, after the nightly brushing, apply hot oil to the scalp, or any good proprietary oil that you may find for this purpose. Spread out fingers and thumbs, move the flesh about.

Rub the oil on the ends of the hair that are always drier than the growth close to the scalp. Wrap your head in a towel and go to bed. The longer the oil remains on, the more effective the treatment.

When shampooing next morning begin with a rinsing of fairly hot water, using a spray and a strong current of water. If soap is used, have it in liquid form, make at least three applications, following each one with a rinsing. If a cream or oil cleanser is used, two applications will be sufficient. If the shampoo is thorough, every shaft will be soft and silky, away from its neighbours.

How Kit Carson Treed A Buffalo

His friends, the Ute Indians, thought Kit Carson was a magician the day Kit treed a buffalo!

Hunting with a party of Indians, Kit pounded ahead after a huge buffalo stampeding in a straight line—as the great animals always ran. The scout and the buffalo disappeared from the sight of the Indians for a few minutes as they dropped behind a small rise. When the Indians caught up with the scout again, they were amazed to find the buffalo "KIT" had been chasing dead in the top of a tree!

A Hero

The Indian opinion of Kit Carson, already high, soared to new altitudes that day. They begged Kit to leave the animal in the top of the cedar for big medicine and to show them how to tree a buffalo, too. When Kit refused to do either, they thought him becomingly modest.

The explanation was simple. The frantic animal, charging over the brow of the little hill, found his escape barred by a deep and wide ravine. He leaped wildly, attempting to clear the barrier. The scout's bullet found his heart at that moment and the momentum of the charge carried the buffalo out into space to drop dead in the top of a small cedar growing at the base of the hill.

Youngest Law-Violator

Oshkosh, Wis.—Local officials caught up their youngest law violator. Officers investigating a false alarm, questioned youngsters. The children reported a boy, aged 3½, pedalled up to the box on his tricycle, stood on the toy and pulled the alarm lever.

Rupert & Ting-Ling—14



When Rupert has helped Bill and Algy and Edward to make friends with the little Chinese boy, they take him down to the field and try to tell him all about cricket. At first Ting-Ling listens politely. Then he says forward: "I don't understand cricket," he smiles. "Me show better game. Chinese game, no? You watch, please." Seizing the bat and stumps he tosses them up and starts juggling cleverly and keeping them all turning in the air together.

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RED RYDER

By Fred Harman



Buckskin Is Skeptical

By Fred Harman



IT'S A TRICK, JANE! FIND RED RYDER AND TELL HIM ABOUT IT!

By Fred Harman



A FEW MINUTES LATER

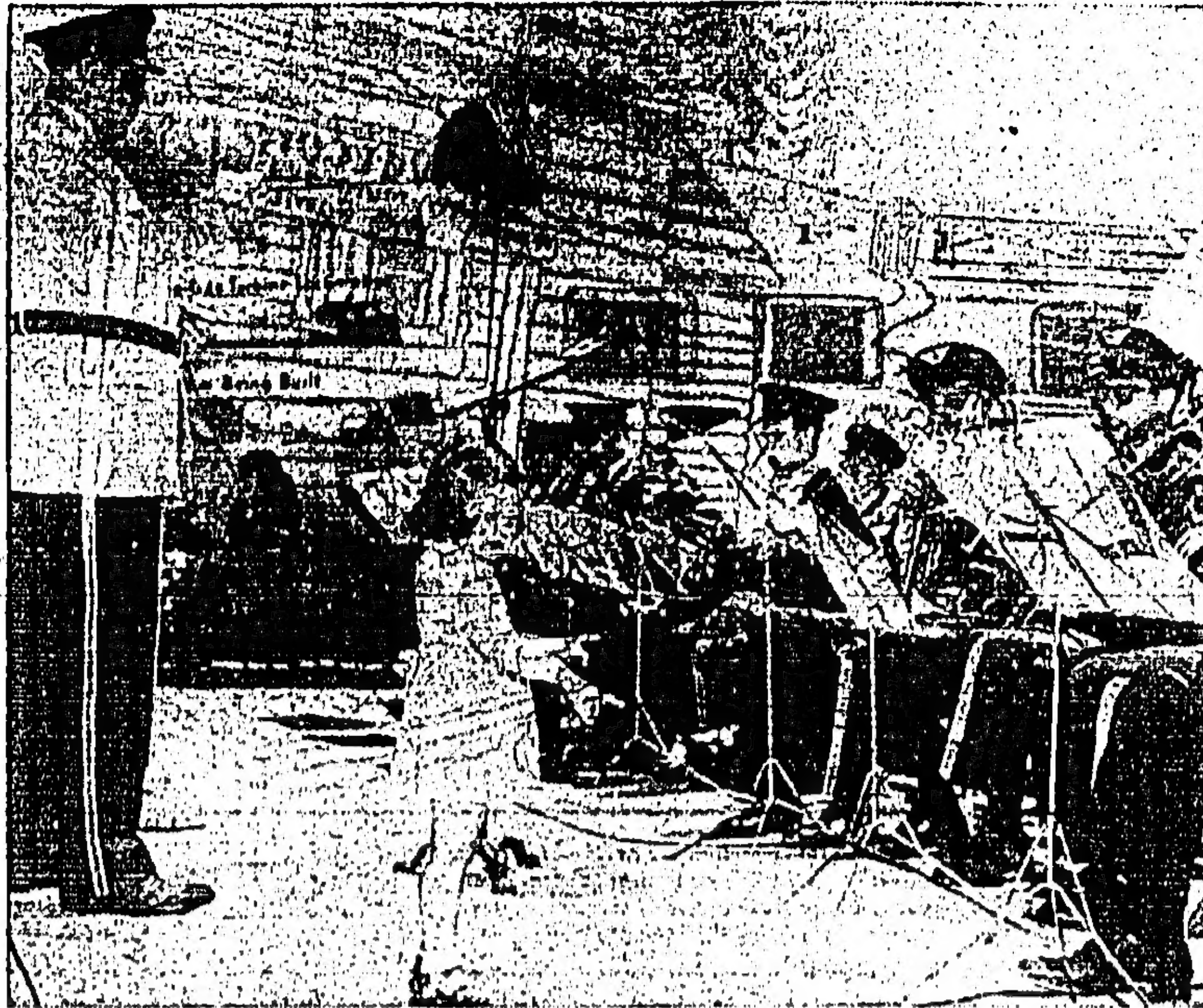
By Fred Harman



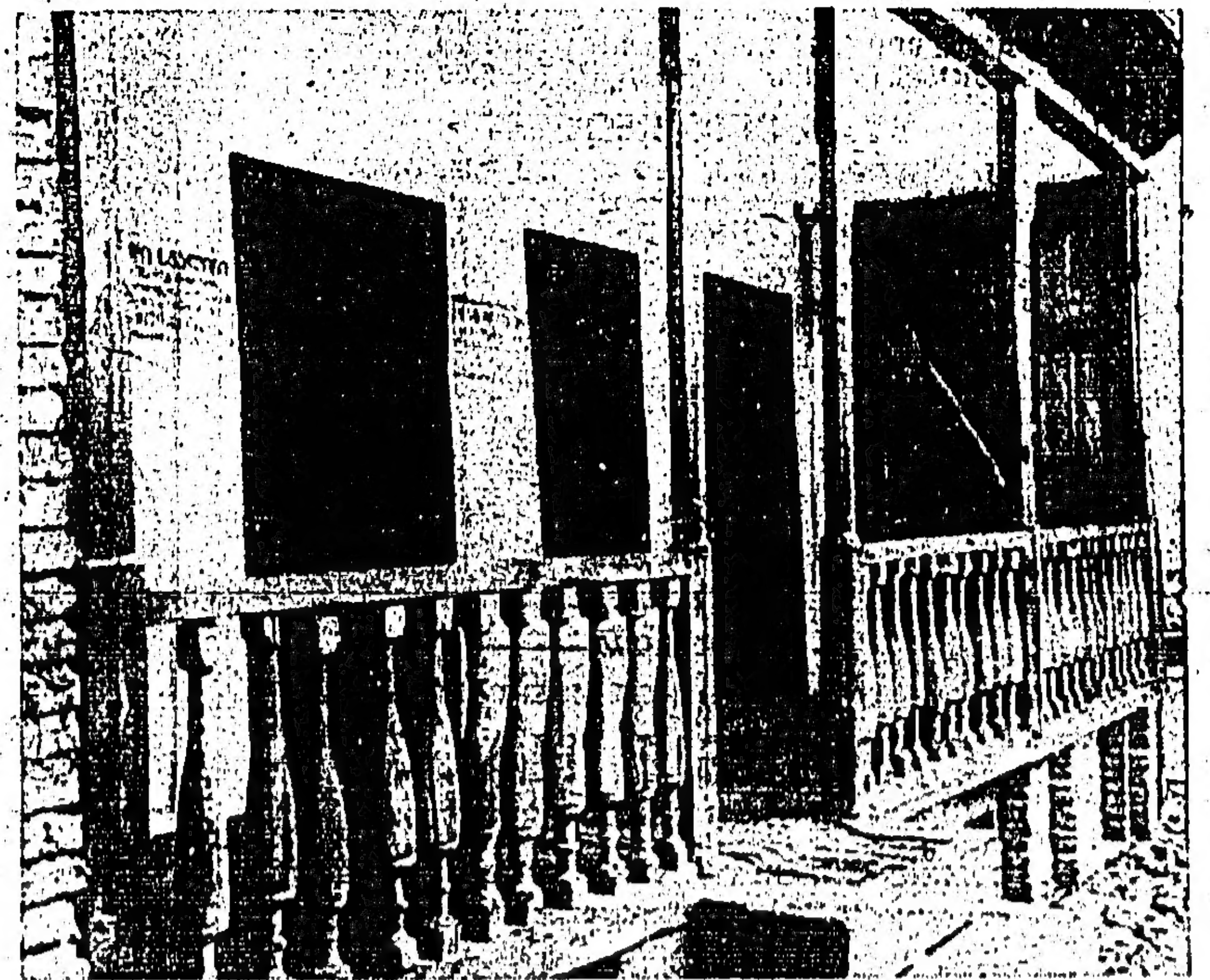
WORLD NEWS IN PICTURES



HARVEST TIME—Still using the same tools and techniques that were good enough for great-grandfather, these Arabs in Palestine busy themselves harvesting the summer crop. Grain is removed from the stalks by horses' hoofs, then separated from the chaff with sieves.



IMPROMPTU ACT—Giving vent to whatever suppressed musical desires harboured within her, two-year-old Wendy Ann Rabe wandered from mamma to make this impromptu appearance with a band playing at Chicago's Railroad Fair. The crowd was delighted with the new "leader."



STALIN BIRTHPLACE NOW A MUSEUM—This is the house in Gori, capital of Soviet Georgia, where Stalin was born. The house is now a museum. This photo was released by the official Soviet picture agency.



BLOW TO BEER DRINKERS—Firemen battle the blaze which levelled half of an eight-storey plant of a malt company in Detroit. The company supplied 70 percent of the malt going to local brewers. Four firemen were injured in the \$1,000,000 fire.



SHIPBOARD QUEEN—Jacqueline Brabant, 17, of Brussels, Belgium, who won an "International Queen" contest on board an ocean liner en route from the Orient to San Francisco. Five different nationalities were competing.

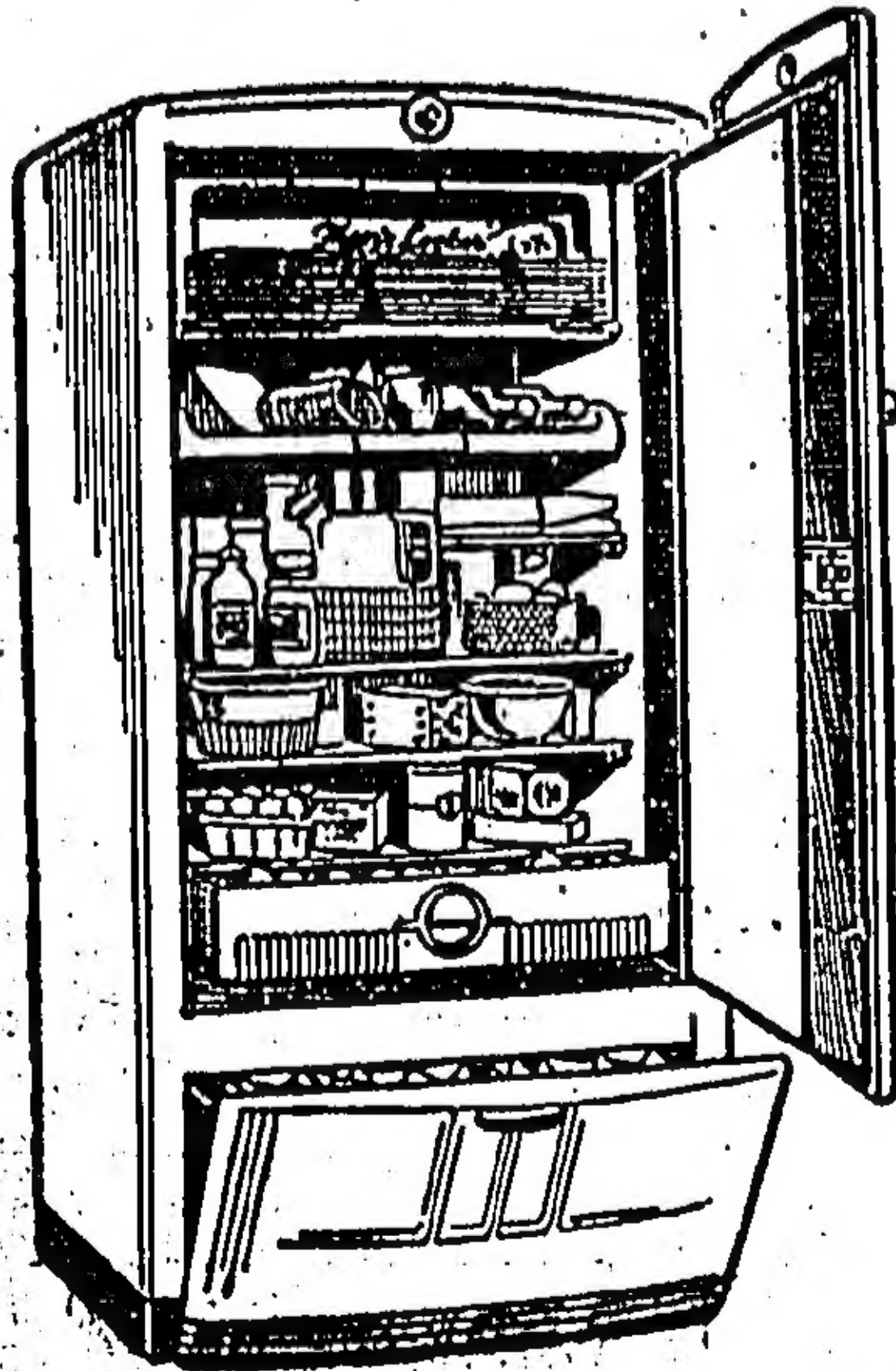


IN THE ARMY NOW—This first group of American 18-year-olds to reach Fort Dix on the volunteer programme receive new uniforms at the clothing and issue branch of the 9th Infantry Receiving Section. They will serve for one year in the U.S. Army. Recruits are examined initially at Fort Dix before being moved elsewhere for basic training.



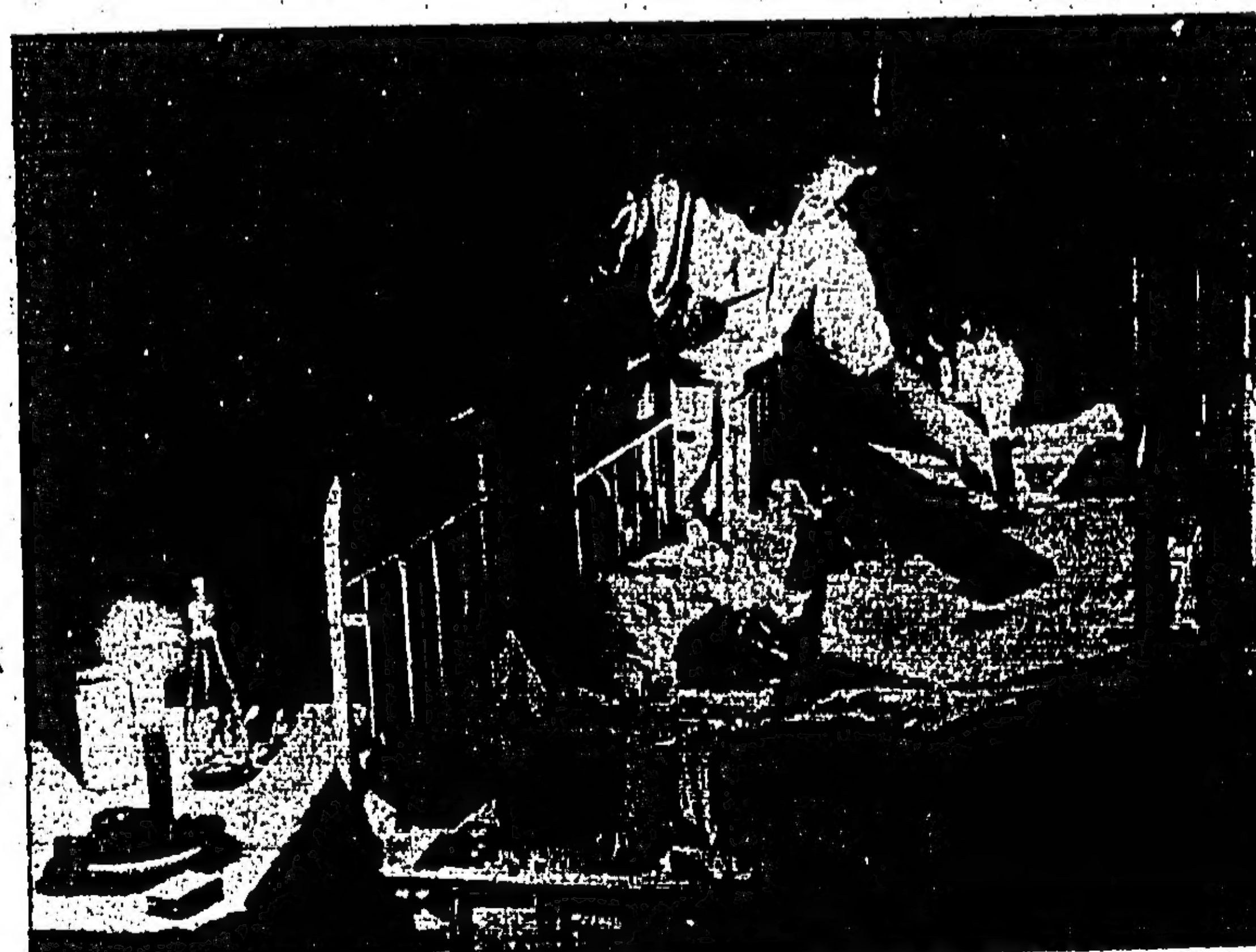
HOME IS THE SOLDIER—Audie Murphy, most decorated soldier of World War II, literally swept Hollywood starlet Wanda Hendrix off her feet when he found her waiting for him upon his return from France. Concerning their rumoured marriage, Wanda said, "Don't be surprised any time." Wanda was recently seen here in "Ride The Pink Horse."

STOCKS AVAILABLE

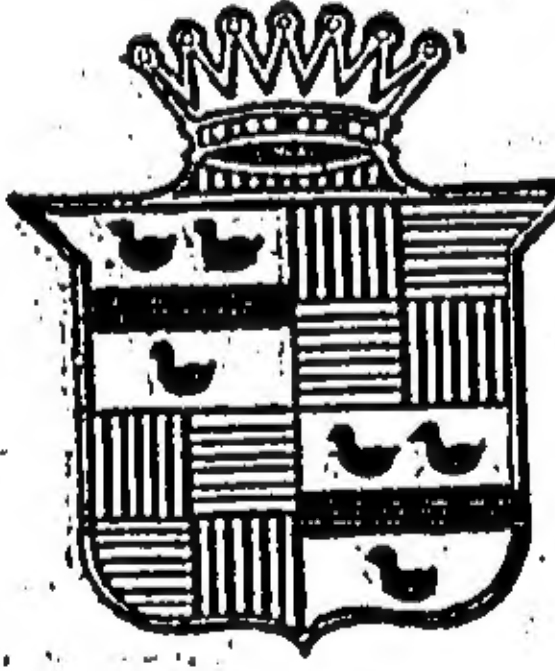


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Gibson



SHORTAGE—This German nurse in a hospital in the American sector of Berlin uses a candle to make her nightly rounds of an infants' ward. The Berlin blockade has caused a severe shortage of electricity, with its use greatly curtailed, even in hospitals.



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"Well, folks—when we arrived from England, Wally pointed out that there were other things in America besides skyscrapers."

THE AIR FORCE AS THE FIRST LINE OF DEFENCE

THE Royal Air Force is now officially Britain's first line of defence. Mr Alexander, Minister of Defence, made this plain to the world when he recently gave the following "priority" list for the services—1. Research. 2. The RAF. 3. The Royal Navy. 4. The Army.

So the role which, for centuries, has traditionally (and factually) been that of the Navy, has been transferred to the air. The fighter aircraft, and not the battle fleet, is now to be "the first sure shield," and, by the same token, the bomber becomes the prime offensive weapon.

It is a big responsibility which the RAF and its associated Commonwealth air forces now undertake. The problems it faces are larger than those of Nelson or Beatty ever dreamed of. Where the Admirals often had time and distance on their side, the RAF has both these vital factors against them. A few split seconds may determine the course of any future war, if the world is foolish enough to allow one to happen. The odds are, too, that those vital split seconds will occur on the first day of hostilities—and they may even occur without warning or official declarations.

HOW, then, can air force hope to guard Britain (or any other country) against such an atom weapon blitz?

If we study this problem objectively, certain things stand out clearly, and are so obvious that one needs no specialised knowledge or "inside" information to appreciate them. I must, indeed, say right away that I have very little specialised knowledge, and am absolutely no "insider." This summary of mine is merely one man's examination of known facts, and his deductions as to possible counter-measures. Whether those counter-measures are the easiest or the correct ones, no one short of the Air Council can say, and whether they are technically possible is a matter for research, which, you remember, is "No. 1 Priority." This examination of Britain's new air defence problem is, then, set out mainly to provide a "linking point," and to underline the difficulties of the huge task which the junior service has now shouldered.

First of all, the "interception" problem.

If atomic rockets of V2 type are used in any future war, then the possibilities of interception do not exist once the rocket is launched. Fortunately, however, there is very little possibility of a rocket being made to cover great distances. Its enormous fuel consumption for a relatively small war-load makes it an impracticable weapon over ranges much greater than two or three hundred miles.

In a big scale war, therefore, the atom rocket would have to be carried from their "safe, unbomb-

able" storehouse to within, say, three hundred miles of the enemy shore line. There is only one way to do this, and that is by air, using load-carrying aircraft.

Here, then, is the chance for the defence force. It will have to fight a fighter-versus-bomber war on or beyond a ring 300 miles from its coastline. But it has got to be a wholly successful defensive war with 100 per cent of shooting down. A few "atom bombers" slipping into rocket firing range and shooting off their missiles might mean the end of London and the home countries. The 10 per cent of fighter success which was enough to win any air battle of World War II will not be enough in another. In fact, 90 per cent will not be enough!

Furthermore, these air battles of the future, should they ever happen, may be fought at 60,000 or 80,000 feet, at speeds of 1,000 miles an hour or more. The rocket-carrying bombers will probably cruise at 1,000 m.p.h. at 60,000 feet, and the fighters' top speed will then have to be 2,000 m.p.h.

CAN human defensive ingenuity cover fight battles at these speeds and heights, and fight them so well that not one solitary enemy aircraft gets through with its obliterating load?

Science and research alone can answer that. But here are a couple of the more obvious things which such a defence force would have to have:

1. An early warning radar device which would give 10 minutes' notice to the fighters. As the bombers would travel 200 miles in 10 minutes, the radar would have to be situated on the outer defence ring itself, or 600 to 700 miles warning if based in Britain. With enemy bombers at 60,000 feet this may be possible. If the bombers come lower, to cheat radar, they lose their speed, and so this move would cancel itself out.

2. Fighters capable of direct climb up to 60,000 feet in two or three minutes and of a level speed of 2,000 m.p.h.

This, too, is possible with rocket-aided jets, or ram-jets. Whether a human pilot could stand the strain is doubtful, but it may not be necessary to have human pilots in either the bombers or the fighters. When at altitude, the fighters must also be capable of manoeuvre and be able to "home" automatically on to the bombers. At the correct range they would fire self-homing projectiles.

This, again, is possible, since self-homing ammunition and proximity

fuse shells were used in the latter stages of World War II. The big snag is to devise ground-controlled pilotless aircraft which can turn and manoeuvre at 2,000 m.p.h. without breaking under the strain.

But if and when, science can give the RAF weapons which fulfil the two lots of requirements set out

By Charles Gardner

above, then we have the basis of a defence against an atomic war.

There are, doubtless, other methods of approaching the same problem, but remembering that continuous 100 per cent success is demanded, it needs no emphasis from me to show how huge is the task.

There is, however, one other completely different way of looking at a possible atomic war—and it is the one which comforts me most—that is, the simple maxim that nobody would be fool enough to start it.

Take the theoretical case of any one of the great powers attacking another—both sides possessing atom weapons. The attacking power could, probably, by split blitz technique (failing a satisfactory defence such as I have been discussing), wipe out or paralyse his opponent's mainland.

But he would not have won the war—far from it!

All his opponent's eggs would not be in the one basket, and, even with his mainland "out," reprisals would come from some other base or bases unaffected by the original blitz.

So—next day—the attacker would get a dose of his own medicine, and large tracts of his land would be laid waste. This dose of medicine, if it were to be given with the necessary despatch, would have to be carried—as the aggressor had carried his missiles—by the air force.

The war would then virtually be over—and so would our civilisation.

EVERY leader in every country knows the truth of this, for no one is now silly enough to think, as Hitler thought, that a blitz war can be won, and the gains held 'over-night, whatever the weapons used.

In the case of the British Commonwealth, unless an enemy could, on that vital first day, lay waste to Britain, Canada, Australia, and all the other Commonwealth countries and Colonies and do it at the same instant of time, then he himself would surely be destroyed on the morrow. The reprisal could come from any one of a thousand places—and laying waste—even nine hundred of them would not save the day.

THE WOMEN STAY ON—AND SMILE

BY RICHARD McMILLAN

LET us sing the saga of the unknown heroes of the cold war of Berlin—the British women who refuse to leave the beleaguered city because they are determined to stay by their husbands, to look after them, and so to show the world that once again British women can take it.

I have spoken to quite a number of these British wives.

Some of them are mothers of families. Others are young girls recently married, the type of British women who, during the war, carried on at home, in munition factories and aircraft plants, or maybe, drove cars, or became conductresses, and generally did a job of work to help to win through.

The theme of all their remarks during our conversations has been the same—"We women sometimes think we can face the situation better than some of you men."

"We realise, of course, that the men know more about what is going on than we do, but we do feel that we must stay with our husbands in order to help them through the crisis."

One young woman I talked with is the daughter of a famous K.C. She has only been married about eight months. They were married in the Garrison Church in Berlin.

Now she is staying on in the besieged city, keeping a smile for the outside world, a smile especially for those anxious—Berliners—who have pinned their faith to the British.

Then I visited a girl who comes from Newcastle. She is married to an ex-RAF officer who is now with a British film organisation.

She told me: "We have our problems, certainly, but we have not much to grumble about."

"We get our rations regularly, so we are certainly not going hungry."

"Sometimes we have to queue up for food, but it is not so bad as the old war days in England when British wives had to spend long hours in line."

"It would be nice to be home in London today, certainly, but there is no reason why we should not stay on in Berlin, so we are staying."

This young woman and her husband live in one of the suburban blocks of flats under the control of the British authorities.

After these visits I went on a further tour of investigation. I had a new German driver—Henny. As he drove me around the city he told me his love story with a

young Finnish girl who lives near Helsinki. Henry is 29. He met his sweetheart when he was a Luftwaffe pilot during the war and one day he hopes to make her his bride.

"What would you like to do?" I asked Henry. "Sir," he answered immediately—and I believe he meant every word he said—"I should like to become a pilot with the R.A.F. and if there is war, I would like to fight for Britain."

"Once upon a time we sang in the Wehrmacht ranks. We all marched against England. Now all the Berliners like myself, realise what a mistake we made."

"We all want to march with England. We admire Britain. We admire the people. We admire the land."

"That would be the land of which I should like to go with my bride, so that we might work together in peace and security, and build up a home and family and thus enable our children to become good, honest Britishers."

You may think it sounds like the old German propaganda, but I do not. Nearly every Berliner I have spoken to seems to have similar ideas.

British prestige has never been higher among the Germans.

The Filipinos Return To Their Fields

By James J. Halsema

CABANATUAN, CENTRAL LUZON.—Three million innocent bystanders think the end of Central Luzon's bloody two years of civil war is a good idea. They hope it continues. And in the meantime they are working feverishly to plant their long neglected fields.

Six months ago Central Luzon seemed a huge valley of misery. Thousands of peasants had fled their native villages to get up rude shacks along the highways. It was a hard life, but better than being caught in a valley of fire between the government Constabulary and the Hukbalahap guerrillas. People were ragged, underfed and filled with gloom. There seemed to be no solution for their troubles. Each day saw the situation deteriorating. Travel was unsafe. The rice bowl of the Philippines lived by the rule of the gun.

Today, a 300 mile tour through what Filipinos call "Huklandia"—the seven provinces of the great central plain of Luzon—shows a feverish activity. Every man, woman and child is busy getting the previous rice seedlings into the ground. They must hurry, for the planting season is almost over. The women are in ray dresses and conical peaked straw hats to ward off the hot summer sun. The men in slacks with floppy shirts that hang outside their trousers. There is no time for gaiety or singing to the accompaniment of string orchestras playing the folk tune "Planting Rice is Never Fun."

FRAGILE PEACE

PEACE—albeit a fragile peace—has come to the rice bowl. The "bakwasyon" villages are emptying. Mortar and machine gun fire no longer are heard through the night and the flames of burning houses are no more to be seen.

President Elpidio Quirino has gone a long way to implement the amnesty he extended to Huk leader Luis Taruc and his followers. The Constabulary provincial commanders most active against the Huks have been transferred. Some Constabulary units also have been replaced, and others withdrawn permanently. One still sees government police in their GI greases, but they are relaxed. Town policemen are turning their attention to traffic violators. Schools long deserted are being reopened. Repairs on irrigation systems, roads and government buildings have been begun.

No one knows just how far the Huks will go to carry out their part of the bargain. Their sympathisers in Huklandia gloss over the surrender of arms issue which was set forth in the amnesty proclamation. "What does that matter as long as everyone is going back to the farms?" said an attendant at a filling station in Cabanatuan. President Quirino himself had taken a similar stand at a press conference in Manila a few days before his sentiments were general among the poorer classes. They were sick and tired of strife.

DIFFERENT OPINION

AMONG the landowners, however, there is a different opinion. "The Huks are just stalling," the impression goes among this class. "They are fooling the government into giving them more and more. Soon they will be everywhere. They believe President Quirino, successor to the late President Manuel Roxas as leader of the Liberal Party, has let them down. In Nueva Ecija province one finds the opposition party governor heartily in favour of the President. He has defeated a Liberal Party candidate speaking of leaving his party in disgust."

But the men and women in the middle—the innocent bystanders who always get hurt—hope and pray that they will be able to go safely to their fields and plant rice in that rice they are planting now. And do it again next year.—Associated Press.

NANCY A Hot (Dog) Situation



Alleged Larceny And False Pretences

Magistrate Rules Man Has Case To Answer

Ruling on submissions of no case to answer made by the defence in the case against Hsu Chih-chung, alias Chiu Kai-chong, 44-year-old ex-Director General of the Postal Remittances and Savings Bank of Shanghai, was delivered by Mr d'Almada at Central this morning.

Mr d'Almada ruled that defendant had a case to answer on three of the six charges, namely, larceny of US\$50,000 and Victory Bonds to the face value of US\$260,000, obtaining CN\$50,000,000, from the Postal Remittances and Savings Bank by false pretences on December 25, 1946, procuring by false pretences the delivery of cashier orders by the Postal Remittances and Savings Bank to the face value of CN\$2,850,000,000 for the use of the Ba Chuen Bank on February 22, 1947.

Mr A. Lonsdale (Crown Counsel) prosecuted. The Hon. Leo d'Almada, KC, instructed by Mr M. A. da Silva, appeared for defendant. Mr. Peter H. Sin represented the Chinese Government.

In delivering his ruling, Mr d'Almada said:

"The fugitive defendant stands before this Court on an extradition proceeding in respect of charges preferred against him. At the close of the evidence for the prosecution it was submitted that the fugitive defendant had no case to answer."

"I need not set out the charges in detail as they are well known to the prosecution and the defence counsel."

"The first point I will deal with is with regard to the non-cross-examination of one of the witnesses and it is submitted that the evidence cannot be admitted due to his absence and non-cross-examination."

"One Hung Po-fat called as a witness for the prosecution and at the conclusion of his evidence, in chief defence counsel applied for reservation of cross-examination. Counsel for prosecution tendered this witness for cross-examination at the next hearing and counsel for the defence again requested the same and defence counsel for such leave. Leave was granted and it was also made known to the defence that this witness was here on his own volition and the prosecution had no control of his presence and non-cross-examination would be at the risk of the defence."

"Different circumstances. In support of the contention that the evidence of this witness must be excluded defence has cited *Dunne v. English*. That case can be distinguished from the present case."

"The evidence in the present case gave the witness in court in the presence and hearing of the defendant and his counsel. He, the witness, was still present the following day and was tendered for cross-examination. Knowing that this witness wanted to return to Shanghai and was urged by the prosecution of the fact, there was no cross-examination."

"The circumstances in *Dunne v. English* and the present case being so different I am of the opinion that the evidence of Hung Po-fat is admissible, there being ample opportunity to cross-examine. It must be noted that in *Dunne v. English* the witness left England before the case came up for hearing."

"The defendant, Hsu Chih-chung, was the Director General of the Postal Remittances and Savings Bank, a Chinese Government bank, and as Director General he is the head of the organisation."

"There are rules and regulations governing the management of the bank and the granting of loans, opening of accounts, foreign exchange and other like matters. These rules and regulations are from time to time supplemented and cancelled by orders of the government."

"Mass of evidence. As such head of the bank all loans required against documentary bills must be referred to the Director General for his sanction before granted. A loan of 50,000,000 CN\$ can be granted and reported later to the joint administration of the four banks. Loans over and above that amount cannot be granted without further action, viz, the approval of the Director General and also the sanction of the joint administration of the four banks."

"I have mentioned these points because of their relevancy in the present case."

"The prosecution has produced a mass of evidence to support the charges. A part of that evidence is without doubt and can be excluded as hearsay, and I have excluded all such evidence in arriving at this decision."

"It has been the case for the prosecution throughout that large amounts were obtained from the Postal Remittances and Savings Banks by fraud and false pretences and that those amounts were so obtained, counselled, and procured by the fugitive through one Pang Ping-ching who was the chairman and director of the Ba Chuen Bank—a financier and a merchant well known in the banking and commercial circles in Shanghai."

"I agree with counsel for the prosecution that the evidence adduced is a mass of circumstantial evidence, but such circumstantial evidence is supported by numerous exhibits."

"By circumstantial evidence it is meant that other facts are proved from which the existence of the given facts may be logically inferred."

"Inference. He, the fugitive, was connected with Pang Ping-ching and through this chain of evidence it is shown that large credits or loans were obtained in the manner demonstrated and supported by the exhibits, and it must be inferred from the evidence being so connected that it was beneficial to the fugitive that such loans or advances were made."

"As an example given by counsel for the defence to the irregularities on

the part of the banker contrary to his instructions cannot apply to the present case, but if it is added that such banker is also interested in the firm obtaining such loans and supported by evidence of the nature adduced in the present case, the picture would be one of entirely different hue."

"In arriving at a decision whether there is a case to be answered or otherwise I will not here deal with each and singular of the submissions made by the defence."

"The evidence must be taken as a whole and dealt with accordingly and I am of the opinion that by bringing home the charges other than the charge of larceny, I must infer from the circumstances supported by the exhibits, and I am in agreement with counsel for the prosecution that upon the evidence adduced that a prima facie case has been made out and that credits or loans had been obtained by false pretences as set out."

"Upon the larceny charge in spite of all that had been said of Woo Kiu-sin's evidence, this evidence stands unshaken and on a fact case upon this charge has been established."

"Defendant was remanded for a week in gaol custody."

"Soviet Troop Movements"

Continue On German Zonal Border

Frankfurt, Aug. 16.—Reports from the Luebeck area of the British-Soviet zonal boundary today indicated Russian troop movements are continuing on the eastern side of the borderline.

In the neighbourhood of Arondsee, troop and material concentrations have been strengthening, the reports said, and lookout towers have been erected along the demarcation line.

In Berlin, the French-licensed newspaper, *Kurier*, reported that the State administration in the Soviet Zone had been instructed to supply German and Russian language maps of the border area.

Meanwhile, Willi Koehler, German plenipotentiary detective of the Soviet Zone Police was kidnapped by his Russian zone colleagues when he visited his home at Eschwege in the United States Zone, Dena reported.

Koehler was lured back into Russian territory by the Soviet Zone German policemen but when Koehler crossed the border he was knocked down by his former colleagues and dragged further into Soviet-occupied Germany, Dena reported.

Koehler was reported to have refused to continue working for the Soviet Administration. — United Press.

Border Guards Fire On Hikers

Vienna, Aug. 16.—The Ministry of the Interior announced tonight that Yugoslav border guards invaded Austrian territory on Sunday and fired upon a hiking party of four Austrians, critically wounding one.

The announcement said that two of the Austrians, including a girl were taken into custody by the Yugoslavs and forced into Yugoslav territory where they are still there.

The wounded man, the announcement said, was left lying on Austrian soil where he fell and the fourth man escaped.

The announcement said that the Austrians stopped at a spring for a drink some 150 yards north of the frontier when they were challenged by the Yugoslav guards.—United Press.

Musicians' Driving Offence

Two musicians, Francis Quah and Chuan King-tun, were fined \$200 and \$200 respectively by Mr d'Almada at Central this morning on respective charges of driving a car which was not in a fit condition, and being the owner, allowing a vehicle which was not in a fit condition to be on the road.

Inspector Senior said on August 16, Mr Binsdale, Superintendent of Traffic, noticed first defendant having difficulty in driving his car up the slope leading to Central Police Station. A check showed that the steering was defective and the brakes were hopeless.

Both defendants pleaded guilty.

They're Beauty Contestants, Naturally



Sovereignty Rights Issue Is Worry To Plan Experts

London, Aug. 16.—The reluctance of the Western European nations, especially Great Britain, to give up any sovereignty over economic matters, is worrying some of the Marshall Plan experts today.

The worriers were not in the American camp alone. They exist among experts of every nation looking ahead to next year when United States Congress will dissect Marshall Plan to date and decide how much additional money to appropriate.

Progress has been extremely slow. It has been more than 14 months since Mr Marshall first tossed out the European recovery plan idea at Harvard.

The new American Congress is going to demand results before appropriating more billions to the project. Worriers fear enough results will not be ready.

COMPLICATED DILEMMA

Dilemma is complicated. The United States in effect, is asking the Western Europeans to do something the United States itself would not consider doing, namely:

Firstly, to set up planned economies—a term derided by opponents in America throughout the new deal.

Secondly, to abandon old concepts of economic sovereignty and act only for the benefit of Western Europe as a whole.

Some of the experts fear the Americans generally and especially Congressmen, will be unappreciative of the radical departures from past practices the programme calls for.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Cripps, has on several occasions set forth the British approach to the Marshall Plan philosophy which in effect, is that Britain alone decides what it will and what it will not do in the field of economic co-operation.

BRITAIN, SOLE JUDGE

The Anglo-American Bilateral agreement for example, binds the British to "use its best endeavours" to implement various commitments undertaken. But Sir Stafford has promised the House of Commons that the British Government—not the Marshall Plan organisation in Paris or the American supplier of dollars—will be the sole judge of how best to co-operate.

Sir Stafford said: "We are complete masters in our own house as to how we can best achieve those ends."

There are some Americans especially some members of Congress who probably wouldn't agree with Sir Stafford's unequivocal statement.

Again, the Anglo-American bilateral treaty binds the British to maintain a "valid rate of exchange."

When asked who decides what is valid, Sir Stafford stated: "We decide."

Even conservative British banking circles express concern at British reluctance to plunge into a new radical plan to emphasise European economics rather than national economics.

INHIBITIONS

The current issue of the "Banker" reflecting London banking circles views said that "there is too little relish" in Britain to tackle such a problem which stems from a thousand years of history based on nationalism and accustomed to social fabrics.

"But let there be no mistake that unless these inhibitions can be at least partially overcome and unless the seemingly insuperable difficulties are in some measure solved, Europe will find itself in April 1949 without another Marshall dollar."

"The immediate results of that deprivation would be a good deal more unpalatable than those of the measures of integration from which Europe today is shrinking. Perhaps Europe still needs greater adversity before being prepared to muster itself for a conscious and voluntary effort of selfhelp which will qualify it for continued assistance from the United States."

When Mr Marshall first offered his idea, Mr Marshall said that European selfhelp, removal of barriers that thwarted recovery and the pooling of resources and efforts for common rather than individual national benefit.—United Press.

THYSEN ON TRIAL

Financed The Nazi Party, Charge

Frankfurt, Aug. 16.—Fritz Thyssen, 74-year-old German industrialist and author of the one-time best seller "I Paid Hitler," was charged today with financing the rise of the Nazi Party when he appeared before the Hessian de-Nazification Court at Bad Koenigstein near here.

Thyssen, said to have paid the Nazis 100,000 gold marks to finance the 1932 riots in Munich, will face "major offender" charges, accusing him of having supported the cause of Hitler and his followers by immense sums prior to 1933.

His book published in the United States during the war, will be submitted as evidence. The book gives a detailed account of how much Thyssen actually spent on the Nazi Party.

IN CONCENTRATION CAMP

Thyssen fled Germany in 1939, but was arrested by German troops in France in 1941 and brought back to a concentration camp in Germany. He was liberated in 1945 when allied troops overran the camp. He has since been in the Koenigstein sanatorium ever since.

He said that he did not attempt to evade the trial by seeking an exit permit to Belgium. The United States Military Government had already given the green light for Thyssen's trip to Belgium last week when the authorities learned that he was going to be tried soon and suddenly withdrew their approval.

Thyssen was reported to have said that he would leave Germany for Belgium to emigrate to Argentina as soon as the trial is over. He is confident that he will be acquitted.

The huge Thyssen steel works at Hamborn near Essen is now directed by a German trusteeship working under the Military Government supervision. His property of almost 211,000,000 Reichsmarks had already been held by the Nazis.—United Press.

GUARDS TO GO TO MALAYA

London, Aug. 16.—Informal Whitehall sources said today the British General Staff has decided to move troops of the famed Guards Brigade to troubled Malaya.

A War Office statement announcing the decision is expected later today.

There was no immediate indication whether Grenadier, Coldstream, Irish or Scots Guards battalions are to go to Malaya or whether a whole brigade group composed of a battalion of each is to be made up.—Associated Press.

TRAINS COLLIDE

Cuyahoga, Ohio, Aug. 16.—Pennsylvania Railway passenger train collided head on with a goods train today near here, injuring 13 people, according to first reports.

The west-bound passenger train was reported to be carrying soldiers.—Reuter.

Four candidates for the title of "Miss American Legion, 1948" get hints in modelling form from Miss Elaine Buehler in Philadelphia. Left to right: Marilyn Stonehouse, Janet Slowik, Irene Max, Jean Ferguson and Miss Buehler. —AP Picture.

THIS WEEK'S KCC EVENTS

The Kowloon Cricket Club has two functions of importance this week.

On Friday afternoon the ladies' committee will conduct their usual monthly bridge and mah jong drive. It is hoped that as many members and friends as possible will make up tables and endeavour to notify the No. 1 boy by Friday morning.

There are prizes to be won and tea will be provided.

On Saturday the entertainment committee will hold another of the club's popular dances. A new outfit—the Embassy Band—will be present to provide the music, and members are urged to book their tables immediately. Reservations can be made at the clubhouse.

The dance starts at 9 p.m., and will continue until 2 a.m. Light refreshments will be served during the evening.

Babe Ruth Dies From Cancer

(Continued from Page 1)

Ruth was sold to New York for the following season for the unheard of price of \$125,000. Later events proved it was the greatest bargain in all baseball history.

Love came to the Babe about the time that he joined the Red Sox, when he met a pretty 18-year-old waitress named Helen Woodford in Lander's coffee house in Boston. She used to give the hungry, husky kid extra portions and a little wider wedge of pie than the other customers.

MARRIED IN 1914

They were married on Oct. 17, 1914. They were separated in 1926 and in 1929 she was burned to death in a fire at Watertown, Mass.

She bequeathed Ruth \$5 of her \$50,000 estate and most of the balance went to their nine-year-old daughter, Dorothy Helen Ruth. It was not known until her death that the child was not their own, but had been adopted as a foundling.

When Ruth was getting into jams for breaking training and was losing caste with teammates and fans alike, he met Mrs. Claire Hodgson, a former actress, in 1925.

She settled him down—as much as anyone could calm the irrepressible Babe—and it was significant that his best all-around years were to follow.

Ruth's motherless daughter was re-adopted when he married Mrs. Hodgson in April of 1929, only a few months after the death of his first wife. Mrs. Hodgson also had a daughter, Julie, and the four lived a happy life, thereafter.

ZBW RADIO

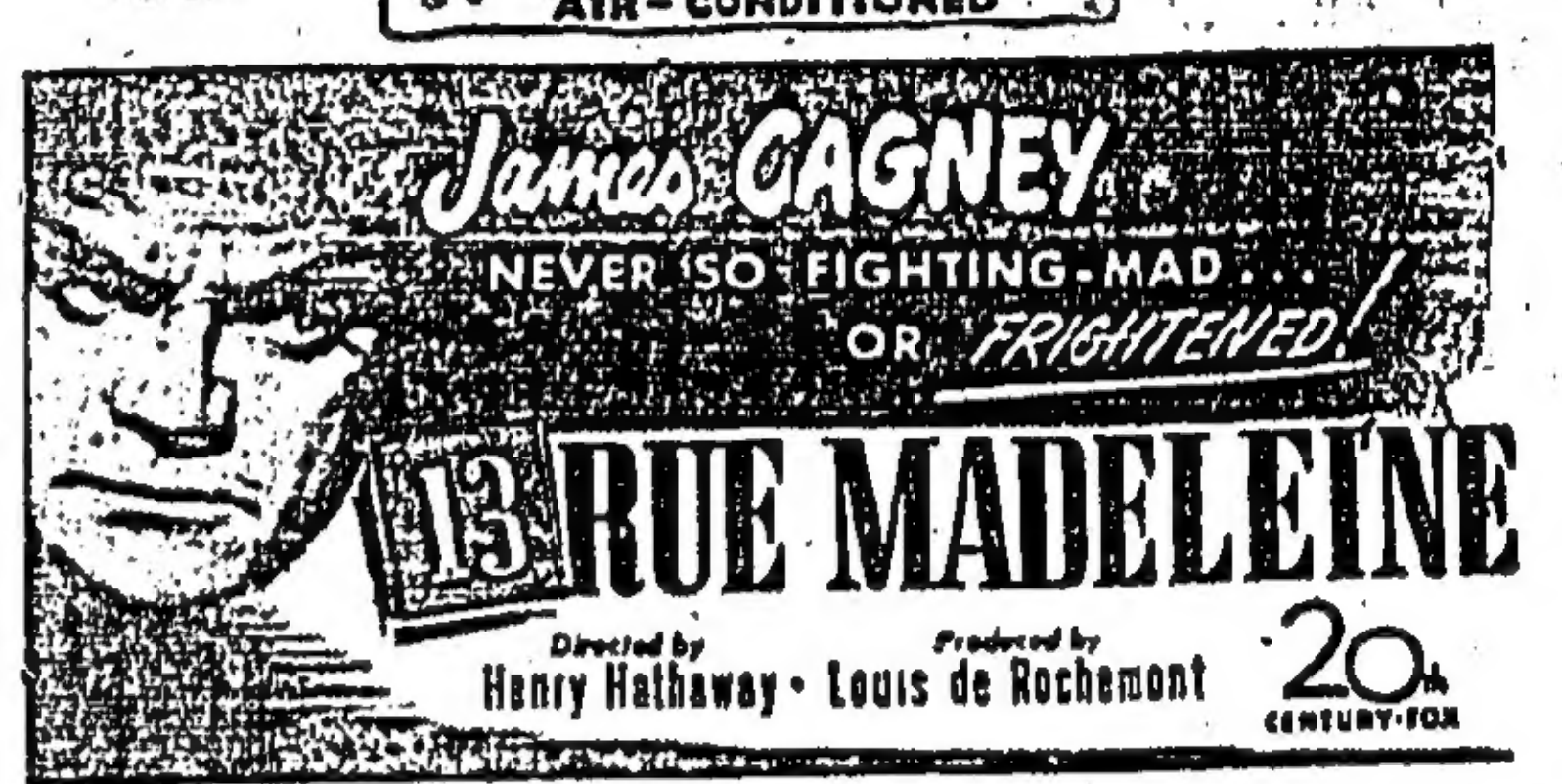
Programme Summary: 6.01, Children's Story: "Matilda Mouse" by Dora Broome (BBC); "Matilda and Bill are Play" by G.H. Orchard (Macmillan); 6.30, Schumann: "Camaval" Ballet Suite, London Philharmonic Orch.; "Fascination" by Jane Richards (Studio); 7.10, Fete Valderama at the Piano (Studio); 7.30, Stage and Screen Favourites presented by Allen Woods (Studio); 8.10, World and Home News (London Relay); 8.15, "Grand Hotel" Albert Bandier; Palm Court Orchestra with Freda Townson (Central); (BBC); 8.45, Orchestral Concert of British Composers presented by Clara Blandell (Studio); 9.10, World and Home News (London Relay); 10.10, Weather Report; 10.15, Music Box (Studio); 10.20, A Short Story "Blue Hills" by Jonathan Rly (Studio); 11.10, Radio News Red (London Relay); 11.15, Weather Report and Close Down.

SHOWING TO-DAY **Queen's** AIR-CONDITIONED AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.



A HAL WALLIS PRODUCTION!

TO-DAY **KING'S** AIR-CONDITIONED At 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.



ALSO THE **OLYMPIC GAMES OF 1948** — TO-MORROW —

PATRICIA BURKE · DAVID FARRAR · WALTER RILLA

Richard TAUBER **LONDON** Story

A BRITISH NATIONAL FILM

The Great Romantic & Dramatic Musical with a Tremendous Cast

Produced by LOUIS H. JACKSON Directed by PAUL STERN

TO-DAY ONLY **MAJESTIC** AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.



TO-MORROW: Joan BENNETT in "THE WOMAN ON THE BEACH"

They Gave their Lives.

We, too, may give through the

HONGKONG WAR MEMORIAL FUND

Send your donation to the Hon. Treasurers Lowe, Dingham & Matthews, Mercantile Bank Bldg.

TUITION GIVEN

DALLROOM DANCING "Made Easy" for beginners. Advanced Variations taught. Also Humba, Samba, Tango, Jitterbug (Enquiries 1-3 p.m., Tony Hudson, 618 China Building).

ARTIFICIAL Flowers. Ladies! do not miss a rare chance to learn how to make artificial flowers. The full course lasts only one month. Details may be obtained daily, 10.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. at 2A, Wyndham Street, top floor.

MISCELLANEOUS

FIFTH TEST MATCH

End Of Second Day's Play Finds England In A Precarious Position

Kennington Oval, London, Aug. 16.—England were in a precarious position at the end of play on the second day of the fifth and final Test against Australia at the Oval today, being 283 runs behind Australia's first innings total of 389 with nine second innings wickets to fall when bad light stopped play for the day a few minutes before the scheduled close.

England, who on Saturday scored 52 in their first innings, had made 54 for the loss of one wicket.

England needed a good start to their second innings if they were to stand any chance of making a fight of the game, but once more they were doomed to disappointment.

Norman Yardley again sent in Dewes as Hutton's partner, and again the young Cambridge left-hander failed to rise to the occasion. He looked shaky and nervous with his early strokes and when ten and the England total 20 he was clean bowled by Lindwall.

Edrich joined Hutton and the pair safely stayed together until a premature close was called owing to the poor visibility.

Australia were all out soon after tea for 389 when Jack Crapp made two fine catches to dismiss Tallon and Illing. Eric Hollies, the Warwickshire leg-spin bowler, had the

Morris was joined by Tallon and almost immediately passed his own previous best score against England—his 182 in the last innings at Leeds. The pair then began to take sharp risky singles, and it was one of these that led to Morris's downfall. Simpson at third man throwing in smartly when Morris ran for Tallon's end.

The batsman could not make ground before Evans broke the wicket. So ended a wonderful innings by Morris when only four short of his double century. He had hit 16 fours during his day of six hours and three quarters. Tallon and Illing remained until tea when Australia stood 320 runs ahead.

Two fine catches by Crapp brought the Australian innings to a close shortly after tea.

Facing arrears of 337, England went in again 80 minutes before the scheduled time for the drawing of stumps.

Dewes, the young Cambridge University opening bat, was never happy against the bumpers of Lindwall and with 20 on the board, scored in 25 minutes, he was bowled, the ball hitting the off stump.

Edrich joined Hutton and there was an element of luck when he got through the slips off Johnston's bowling. This gave the Middlesex amateur a double-figure score after he had batted for 20 minutes.

Edrich and Hutton safely stayed together until the day's play came to a premature close owing to poor light, with England still 283 runs behind with nine second innings wickets to fall.

Today's attendance was estimated at 32,000 spectators.

THE SCOREBOARD

The scoreboard at the end of the second day's play read:

AUSTRALIA: First Innings				
Burns, c Evans, b Hollies	101			
Morris, run out	182			
Benjamin, b Hollies	10			
Hassett, lbw, b Young	37			
Miller, stp, Evans, b Hollies	5			
Harvey, c Young, b Hollies	17			
Loxton, c Evans, b Edrich	15			
Lindwall, c Edrich, b Young	9			
Tallon, c Crapp, b Hollies	31			
Illing, c Crapp, b Edrich	9			
Johnson, not out	9			
Extras	9			
	389			

Bowling:				
	O	M	R	W
Bedser	31.2	9	61	1
Watkins	4	1	19	0
Young	5	1	18	2
Hollies	50	14	131	5
Crapp	2	0	6	0
Edrich	9	1	38	1
Yardley	5	1	7	0

ENGLAND: Second Innings				
Hutton, not out	19			
Dewes, b Lindwall	10			
Edrich, not out	23			
Extras	2			
	54			

—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET

DERBYSHIRE'S CHALLENGE

London, Aug. 16.—Derbyshire, who are concerned in one of the closest Championship struggles for some years, strengthened their position by beating Leicestershire at Chesterfield in two days.

Battling after tea, needing 241 to win, disaster overtook Leicestershire against the bowling of Gladwin and Jackson, five wickets going down for 11 runs. Both men were bowling faster than usual and the Leicestershire batsmen were beaten by the pace off the wicket.

Gladwin, in an unchanged spell, took six for 34 and at one time his figures read ten overs, seven maidens, four runs, four wickets.

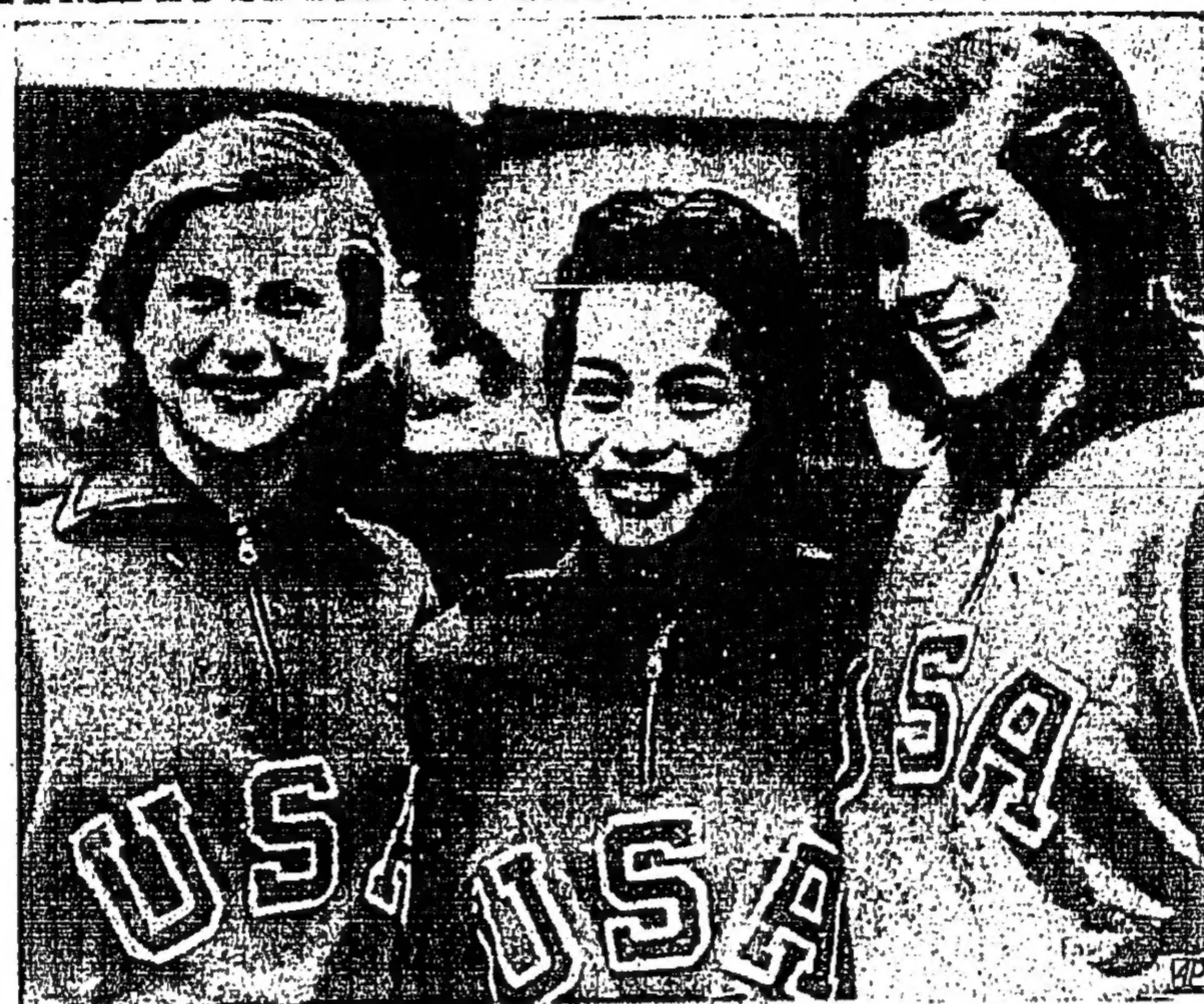
Centuries by R. V. W. Robins and Jack Robertson, of Middlesex, against Kent at Dover provided a striking contrast in styles, for whereas Robertson occupied nearly five hours over 120, Robins needed 101 in 90 minutes.

Two players dominated the cricket when Glamorgan, the leaders in a stiff struggle obtained first innings points against Northamptonshire at Cardiff.

V. Broderick bowled so well in taking seven wickets for 39, that Glamorgan never looked secure, but at a critical stage B. L. Muncer played a magnificent innings and reached his highest score for the Welsh county.

Surrey, who are second in the table, after gaining a first innings lead of 116 against Gloucestershire at Cheltenham, had to fight for runs in their second innings.

OLYMPIC SPRINGBOARD DIVING CHAMPIONS



Mrs. Victoria Manalo Draves (centre), Pasadena, Calif., member of United States team, smiles as she stands with team-mates Zoe Ann Olsen (left) of Oakland, Calif., and Patricia Ann Elsener of San Francisco after winning the Women's Olympic springboard diving title in the Olympic Pool, Wembley, England.

Miss Olsen was runnerup and Miss Elsener took third place giving the United States a sweep in this specialty.—AP Wirephoto via radio from London.

Walcott v. Lesnevich FIGHT ARRANGED FOR SEPT. 21

New York, Aug. 16.—Jersey Walcott and Gus Lesnevich, former world light-heavyweight champion, have signed to meet in a 15-round bout at Jersey City, New Jersey, on September 21, according to an announcement by the promoter, Andy Niederreiter.

They will appear on the same programme with the middleweight title bout between Tony Zale, the champion, and Marcel Cerdan, the European and French champion.—Reuter.

CASE DISMISSED

Worwick, England, Aug. 16.—The middleweight boxer, Randolph Turpin, appeared in court here today, to face charges that he carried his fighting ability too far and assaulted his wife, Mary.

Turpin was accused of beating her with a broomstick and kicking her in the stomach when she said that she was going to have a baby. He denied the charges and charged in.

BASEBALL

Cards Outslam Cubs In A Hitting Spree

Chicago, Aug. 16.—Chicago Cubs and St. Louis Cardinals went on a hitting spree with the third-place red birds finally eking out a 9-7 victory before 17,000 fans.

Cardinals slammed out 14 hits for their nine runs, including homers by Stan Musial, Erv Dusak and Del Rice. Cubs had 11 hits. The score was:

National League				
	R	H	E	
St. Louis	9	14	3	
Chicago	7	11	2	

—United Press.

CLOSE PLAY SCORES

The close of play scores were:

At Cheltenham: Surrey 280 and 175 (McIntyre 73, Cranfield 5 for 60); Gloucestershire 145 (Barnett 54, McMahon 4 for 35) and seven for no wicket.

At Dover: Kent 401 for 0 declared; Middlesex 389 for 6 (Robertson 120, Brown 64, Robins 101).

At Nottingham: Nottinghamshire 221 and 14 for no wicket; Lancashire 242 for 5 declared (Place 61, Howard 77, E.G. Edrich 82, Cranston 61 not out).

At Chelmsford: Essex 177 and 282 (Avery 74, Vigar 99); Somerset 206 (P. Smith 5 for 60) and four for no wicket.

At Birmingham: Warwickshire 230 and 29 for 2; Hampshire 218 (Davies 83, Pritchard 5 for 64).

At Cardiff: Northamptonshire 180 and 160 for 4; Glamorgan 230 (Muncer 67 not out, Broderick 7 for 39).

At Bradford: Yorkshire 290 and 100 (Perks 7 for 61); Worcestershire 162 (Wardle 5 for 75).

turn that his wife nagged him and kept him awake on nights before his fights.

When his instructor, Frank Algar, said that Turpin was a "very quiet lad with a placid temperament," the case was dismissed.—United Press.

JOHNNY RYAN TURNS PRO
London, Aug. 16.—Johnny Ryan, European amateur welterweight boxing champion, will leave the British army next Monday and forfeit his amateur status by taking a job as a boxing coach at a school. He will retire from boxing competition.

Ryan, 29, was undefeated in international matches against France, Ireland, Denmark and Switzerland.—Associated Press.

OPEN RINKS QUARTER FINALS

The draw for the Open Rinks Quarter Finals has been made and will be played on Sunday, August 22 at 4.30 p.m.

At KBGO
A. S. Fleming, J. S. Joyce, L. W. Brace and W. C. Higgs (31191) or A. A. Razack, J. Bradley, W. Hong Sling and J. S. Landolt (32066) vs. P. M. N. da Silva, F. X. Soares, J. A. da Luz and R. E. da Luz (28035).

At KCC
A. McInnes, W. Gaffney, C. R. Logan and W. D. McMaster (38051) vs. E. F. Pope, E. A. Atkins, C. E. F. Thompson and L. Sykes (59780).

At KDC
I. M. Omar, A. M. Omar, K. M. Omar and U. M. Omar (33505) vs. G. Souza, A. H. Rumjahn, A. J. Coelho and M. J. Medina (26655).

At CCC
A. E. Noronha, C. E. Marques, A. P. Guterres and J. E. Noronha (32263) vs. M. B. Hassan, M. Zed A. S. Yusuf and U. A. Rumjahn (28001).

OPEN SINGLES, SECOND ROUND
Tuesday, Aug. 24.

A. R. Minu (28001) vs. S. Yusuf (28001) at KDC.

C. S. Rossette (25530) vs. L. A. Gutierrez (34152) at KBGO.

U. M. Omar (33505) vs. R. F. da Luz (28035) at KCC.

E. M. Alarcon (28010) vs. T. A. Mador (25687) at CCC.

I. Kitchell (30342) vs. L. Sykes (59780) or J. E. Hayward (32002) at KBGO.

At CHEE
Tuesday, Aug. 25.

A. S. Fleming (31191) vs. K. M. Omar (28001) at KDC.

M. B. Hassan (28001) vs. R. Leigh (31712) at KCC.

Francis Lee (21070) vs. G. E. Wilkerson (31122) at KCC.

J. S. Landolt (32066) vs. L. A. Collier (39294) at KBGO.

R. Rozario (28000) vs. F. Goodwin (21460) at CCC.

A. V. Gosano (25693) vs. J. A. da Luz (28035) at KCC.

Thursday, Aug. 26.

F. X. M. da Silva (20578) vs. J. E. Noronha (32263) at KDC.

A. A. Lopes (30203) vs. L. G. Coombes (58011) at KCC.

A. E. Coates (26055) vs. A. J. Coelho (27810) at KBGO.

W. C. Ogley (28151) vs. U. A. Rumjahn (28001) at KCC.

R. M. V. Ribeiro (28003) or J. W. M. Dickson (32002) vs. P. M. N. da Silva (31091) at CCC.

Title For Parker
South Orange, New Jersey, Aug. 15.—Frank Parker, the United States' top ranking amateur tennis player, yesterday defeated Ted Schroeder of Glendale, California, 6-2, 6-7, 6-2 to win the Eastern grass court's championship.—Associated Press.

NEWPORT TOURNEY
Newport, Rhode Island, Aug. 16.—Thirty-eight year old Frank Shields of New York defeated Bri- lant leading tennis star, Tony Mottram, 6-4, 3-6, 6-2 today in the first day's play of the Newport Casino's annual invitation lawn tennis tournament.

Frank Sedgman of Australia, a co-winner with Jack Bromwich in the Wimbledon doubles championship, eliminated Robert Kordasch, USA, 7-5, 6-3.—Associated Press.

Dillard Sets Up A Sprint Record

Paris, Aug. 16.—Harrison Dillard, Olympic 100 metres champion, smashed a 20-year-old European record today in winning the 200-metre race at the international meeting here.

Dillard, running around one turn, was timed in 20.8 secs, to become one of the very few sprinters in history who have done under 21 secs. for the event on a turn.

Dillard, the Olympic 100-metre champion, beat Lorenzo Wright of America by ten yards. The former European record of 20.9 secs. was set at Berlin in 1928 by Helmut Knig.

The only faster recorded time for the 200 metres around a turn is the 20.7 set by Jesse Owens of America at the Berlin Olympics in 1936.

The world record for the 200 metres—on a straight track—is 20.3 secs, also set by Owens. A mark of 20.2 seconds set by Lloyd LaBench of Panama earlier this year is a waiting recognition by the IAAF.—Associated Press.

ONE MORE
American Olympic stars cracked two European records today and gave the French team some handy pointers on track and field, to close out the two-day Paris post-Olympic meet.

No official scores were kept, but unofficial tally showed the United States with 19 first places to eight for the French during the two days.

Harrison Dillard, paced the Americans with a sizzling 20.8 seconds victory in the 200 metres dash which is one-tenth of a second better than the European record.

In the pole vault, Richmond Morcom of the United States soared 4.37 metres (14 feet 4 inches). The European record is 4.25 metres.

The mildest approach to an upset today was when Jean Claude Arlon of France won the 400-metre hurdles from American Bob Ault.—United Press.

FOUR FRENCH RECORDS
Four other French records were broken today. Audrey Patterson (United States) won the women's 100 metres in 12.1 seconds; the Austrian Olympic champion, Herta Emma, won the women's javelin with a record throw of 46.88 metres (153 feet 9-5/8 inches); Richmond Morcom (United States) took the men's pole vault with 4.37 metres (14 feet 4-1/8 inches).

James Fuchs (United States) also established new figures in setting the weight with 16.40 metres (54 feet 1-1/2 inches).

The winners of today's events were: Men's 1,500 metres—Marcel Hansenne (France) 3 minutes 50.4 seconds.

Men's 400 metres—David Bolen (United States) 49.7 seconds (equals French record).

Men's 200 metres—Harrison Dillard (United States) 20.8 seconds (new European and French record).

Men's 3,000 metres—Siegmund Browning Ross (United States) 9 minutes 24.9 seconds.

Men's 400 metres hurdles—Jean Arlon (France) 52.4 seconds.

Women's 100 metres—Audrey Patterson (USA) 12.1 seconds.

Women's javelin—H. Bauma (Austria) 46.88 metres.

Women's high jump—Alice Coachman (USA) 1.80 metres.

Women's 800 metres—Renout (France) 2 minutes 23.5 seconds.

Men's 10,000 metres—Frederick Wilt (USA) 31 minutes 34.8 seconds.

Men's pole vault—Richmond Morcom (USA) 4.37 metres.

Men's 400 metres by 100 relay—United States (R. Chambers, G. Guida, A. Harnden and D. Bloem) 3 minutes 11.1 seconds.

Men's shot put—James Fuchs (U.S.) 16.40 metres.

Men's hop, step and jump—

Fanny Koen The Games' Victrix Ludorum

The unique feat of winning four gold medals at the Olympic Games, first accomplished by Jesse Owens at Berlin, was equalled at London by the Netherlands' Fanny Blankers-Koen.

The 30-year-old Dutch housewife won the women's 100 and 200 metres dashes, the 80 metres low hurdles, and anchored the Netherlands women's sprint relay team to victory in the sprint relay.

Mrs. Koen ranks high among Dutch sprinters even when competing against men in a country in which the male sprinters rank high in international competition. The Dutch placed sixth in the Men's 400 metres relay at London.

Next best individual accomplishment at the Games was that of France's 25-year-old Micheline Ostermeyer, winner of the women's shot put and discus throw and third in the high jump.

Three other athletes at the Games managed three medals. They were:

America's Mal Whitfield—winner of the 800 metres, third in the 400 metres and anchor man on the winning American 1,600 metres relay team.

America's Barney Ewell—silver medalist in the 100 and 200 metres sprints and gold medalist in the sprint relay.

Australia's Shirley Strickland—bronze medalist in the women's 100 metres and 80 metres hurdles as well as silver medalist in the women's sprint relay and a finalist in the 200 metres.

Quite a few managed two medals: They were:

America's Harrison Dillard—gold medals in the 100 metres in the sprint relay.

Panama's Lloyd LaBench—bronze medalist in the two sprints.

America's Mel Patton—gold medalist in the 800 metres and the sprint relay as well as finalist in the 100 metres.

Jamaica's Arthur Wint—gold

Charles Epalle (France) 14.39 metres.—Reuter.

It's A Flood Of Aquacoaches

London, Aug. 16.—The Czechoslovakian authorities in London today admitted three more members of the Czech Olympic swimming team who applied for Home Office permission to stay and work in Britain instead of returning to Prague with the Czech team on Wednesday.

The Czech swimmers, George Linhart and George Kolar, revealed yesterday that they intended to remain in England as professional swimming coaches.

Egyptians Find A Way To Set Record

London, Aug. 16.—An attempt by four Egyptians to swim the English Channel from France to England, planned for Tuesday, has been delayed two weeks because of choppy seas.

The quartet hoped to swim in relays of two and break the Channel record.—Associated Press.

The three Czechs referred to today brought the total number of "Iron Curtain" Olympic athletes who applied for home Office permission to stay in Britain up to seven.

Two Hungarian swimmers have already been granted the necessary permission. The four Czechs are still in the area waiting for a reply from the British Home Office.

Czech sources refused to divulge the names of the three latest additions to the list on the grounds that it may make trouble for their families in Czechoslovakia. They said that the names may be published later this week.

Meanwhile, M. Mratlochvil, the Czechoslovak Ambassador in London is throwing a farewell party at the Czech Embassy this afternoon in honour of the returning Olympic team.—United Press.

INDIAN SOCCER TEAM

Dusseldorf, Aug. 16.—The football match, which was arranged to take place here tomorrow between the Indian Olympic soccer team and a German side, has been abandoned, the reason being that there has been insufficient time to arrange for the necessary permits into the British Zone.

These formalities normally take nine days and, meanwhile, the Indian team is due to return to England, where they will play further matches against leading amateur sides.—Reuter.

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Jamaica's Arthur Wint—gold

MENTAL TESTS FOR STATESMEN ADVOCATED

AS AID TOWARDS AVOIDING INTERNATIONAL CONFLICTS

London, Aug. 16.—Mental tests for statesmen engaged in the conduct of international negotiations affecting world peace were advocated by 24 of the world's leading mental scientists in a report published here today.

The document is the work of a group of American and other scientists from 10 different countries. They explain their belief that world education in the mysteries of the human mind in the study of human development and in psychiatry can help to remove prejudices, excessive nationalism and misunderstandings which lead the nations into repeated wars.

The two most important recommendations of the report prepared by the International Congress on Medical Health for submission to the United Nations and other national and international organizations are that governments should employ social subjects and psychiatrists as advisers to aid those responsible for decisions in human affairs, and that national and international governmental organizations subject civil servants to mental examination.

Claiming that world citizenship can widely be extended among all peoples through the application of the principles of mental health, the report urged that if any plans for a change in international relations are to succeed, psychiatrists and social scientists must work in co-operation with statesmen, administrators and others in positions of responsibility.

FALSE BELIEF

The age-old belief "It is human nature" for man's reason to periodic outbursts of wholesale slaughter is false and science has shown human beings are the product of their environment and can be guided into less destructive habits, the report maintains.

"Since the turn of the century, the extension of scientific methods to the domain of personal and social life has opened up new fields comparable to the scope of the whole range of natural science," the experts declared.

At a time when everyone is asking whether the human mind can avert the calamity of a third world war, it is imperative that the world call to its side the benefits of mental science.

Studies of human development indicates that human behaviour throughout life can be modified especially during infancy, childhood and adolescence by means of human contact, the report states. Examination of social institutions in many countries show these also can be modified.

NEW POSSIBILITIES

These newly recognised possibilities provide a basis for improving human relations for releasing constructive human potentialities and for modifying social institutions for the common good.

By employing knowledge gained in the exploration of the human mind, ways have been found to prevent "frustration of life" which have led to the unleashing of vast destructive forces, the report asserts. While admitting the road to Utopia through long and difficult one, the report puts forward a wide range of constructive suggestions, particularly that the United Nations organisations encourage the inclusion of mental health activities in government education departments, that professionals and schools be encouraged to develop mental health training and that teams of brain experts be taken on the staffs of governments.

NEW KNOWLEDGE

The hope of mankind today, Dr. Frank Fremont-Smith, USA delegate, told the conference, lies in science's new knowledge of human personality which is now available but which has not yet been put to work.

He said that almost nowhere have the principles of mental health been brought to bear upon the crucial problems which confront mankind. Just as chemists, physicists, engineers and mathematicians had to collaborate to build the cyclotron for the release of atomic energy, so must specialists in human behaviour join forces to forge a different kind of cyclotron which will use the

powerful rays of human intelligence to penetrate the tough outer shell of suspicion, prejudice and hostility, and thus release untapped energies of goodwill and co-operative effort which lie in the heart of man.

"Can man's increasing understanding of his own behaviour save mankind from self-destruction? This is the great challenge," he declared.

—United Press.

Pen Pal Is Finally Given Brush-Off

Belfast, Aug. 16.—After 400 letters in two years and fixing the wedding date, 22-year-old Sylvia Atkinson of Belfast, today finally met her "attractive" pen pal Canadian fiancé, Ernest McBride of Toronto, but only to cancel her wedding because Ernest's photograph was too good.

The Canadian suffered from a facial deformity and although the pretty Irish girl and her ex-fiance are the best of friends, Ernest will soon be sailing back to Toronto without a wife.

"We got to know about each other by letter. I even wore the ring Ernest sent me by post, but the moment he stepped off the boat, I knew I could not go on with it. The photograph Ernest sent me did not show what was wrong with his cheek. Ernest wanted to get married on the day after his arrival, but I managed to stall by persuading him that it was best not to rush," said the girl.

Three days before the wedding, the Irish girl confessed and by "mutual consent" the wedding was called off.

"We are the best of friends. Ernest is staying in our home, but for now just did not work out for us the way we had expected. Ernest is still very much in love with me, but I think I will be careful about pen pals in future," the girl said.

—United Press.

Gen Bradley To Visit Far East

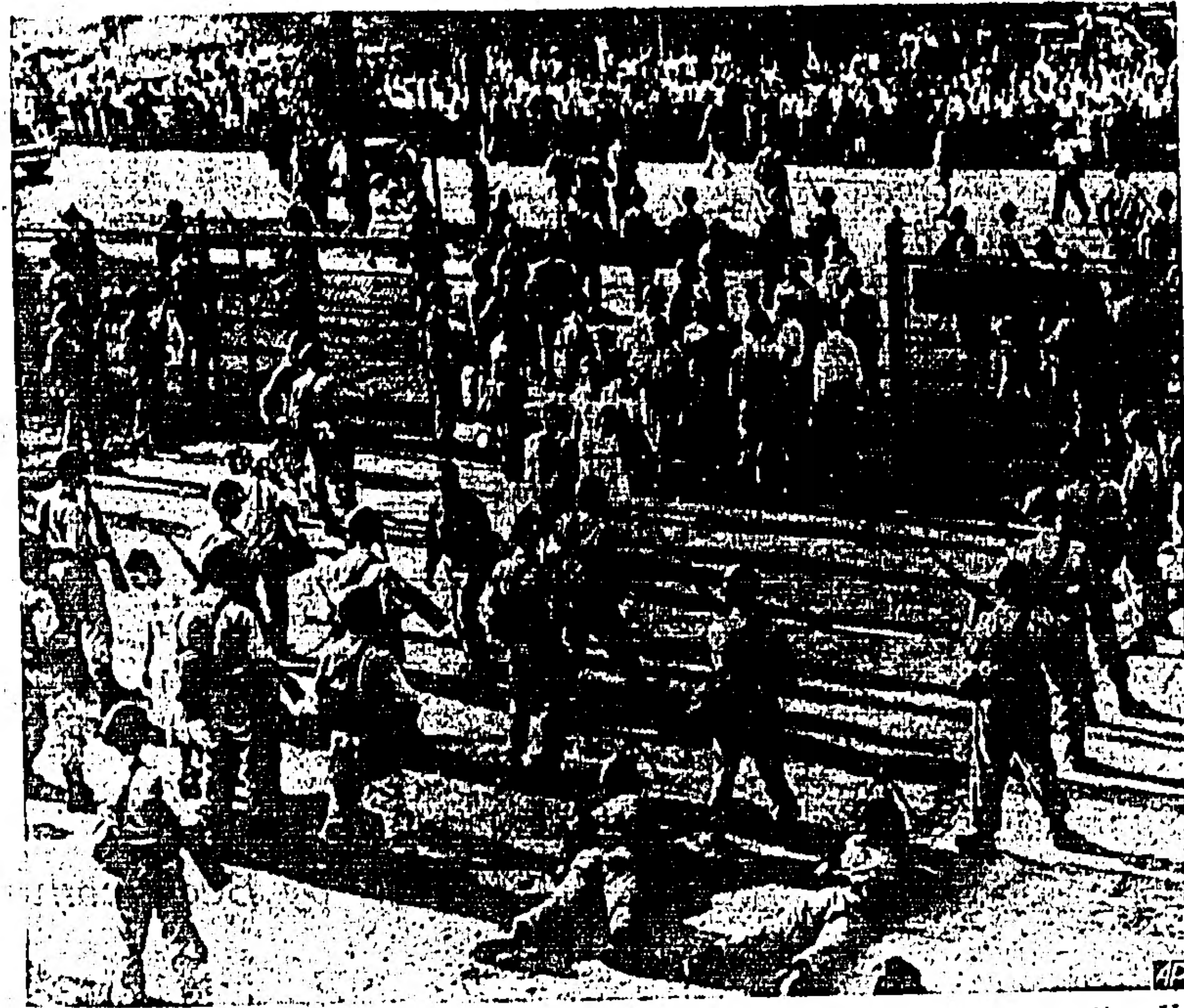
Washington, Aug. 16.—It was authoritatively learned that the Chief of Staff, General Omar Bradley, plans to visit the Far Eastern area as soon as he considers that such a trip will be feasible in the light of world conditions.

General Bradley has no date in mind at present. He would go to Japan, the Philippines and Korea at least.

It was understood he recently planned to make the trip in the relatively near future, but after the European situation became more tense, he decided to postpone it until a more propitious time.

The authorities said that although he could be in telephone communication with Washington and return here in two days in the event of a world crisis, nevertheless he felt it better to stay on his job in Washington.—United Press.

NATIONAL GUARD AT UNIVIS PLANT



"TOKYO ROSE" TO GO ON TRIAL

Washington, Aug. 16.—The United States Justice Department decided today to go ahead with a treason prosecution in the so-called "Tokyo Rose" broadcasts of World War II.

Attorney General Tom Clark asked US Army authorities in Tokyo to arrest 32-year-old Iva Toguri d'Aquino and send her to San Francisco to face a Federal Grand Jury there "at as early a date as possible."

The action climaxed more than three years of investigation. The inquiry, Mr. Clark said, indicated that Mrs. d'Aquino, born in Los Angeles on July 4, 1916, was one of six English speaking Japanese women who broadcast over Radio Tokyo between 1943 and 1945.

The Attorney General said she was the only American born woman in the group to which the American armed forces in the Far East applied the collective nickname "Tokyo Rose."

The feminine broadcasts over Tokyo's powerful radio station became a legend among US fighting men in the desolate places of the Pacific, to which they were beamed. The programmes were elaborately planned. Soft voiced and sexy in appeal, they were employed as nightly reminders to American combat men on lonely islands of what they were missing by not turning around and going back home.

Often the broadcasts included imaginary descriptions of the USA, with American good time centres, with heavy emphasis on how much fun stay-at-homes were having.

Throughout the war, the Japanese women broadcasters used the latest American dance recordings as background for their patter.

Just how Radio Tokyo got this up to the minute stuff has never been fully explained. One theory is that pickup stations spotted in South America made transmissions from US broadcasts and sent them to Japan by submarine.

Mrs. d'Aquino went to Japan shortly before the war broke out and was married there to a Portuguese. She has been in custody in Tokyo previously in connection with the investigation of the "Tokyo Rose" broadcasts, but has been at liberty recently.

As late as last December, the Justice Department said a two-year effort had failed to turn up the two witnesses needed under the constitution to support filing of a treason charge.

However, today's announcement said that both American and Japanese witnesses will be called to testify. For this purpose, Mr. Clark disclosed that some 15 Japanese nationals will be brought to San Francisco from Japan for the grand jury hearing.

Mrs. d'Aquino will make the trip to the west coast by steamship and is expected there within 30 days.

Justice officials wanted to fly her across the Pacific, but there were legal complications. The treason statute provides that proceedings against a defendant must go forward on the spot where he or she first acted. After attending high school and junior college, she was graduated from the University of California at Los Angeles in January, 1940. She made a "C" average in music, pre-medical and zoology studies. She took six months of graduate study, then went to Japan to visit relatives.

The Federal courts have had some 35 treason trials in the nation's history. The top penalty upon conviction is death, but the government never has carried out the death penalty against a civilian.

Mrs. d'Aquino was born Iva Toguri in the Los Angeles suburb of Watts. Her father, Philip d'Aquino, was a famous Japanese high school and junior college, she was graduated from the University of California at Los Angeles in January, 1940. She made a "C" average in music, pre-medical and zoology studies. She took six months of graduate study, then went to Japan to visit relatives.

Later served as an interpreter for US occupation forces in Tokyo.—Associated Press.

The Brabazon Leaves Hangar

Bristol, Aug. 16.—The giant 125-ton Brabazon airliner, the world's biggest land plane on which Britain places much of her hope for future supremacy in civil aviation, today left its hangar for the first time.

The enormous doors of the specially constructed assembly building were rolled back and the 20,000 100-passenger aircraft was towed slowly out into the daylight.

It took dozens of men one and a half hours to move her 100 yards. The Brabazon's eight engines had been fitted and the pilots' cabins and windscreen installed. The passenger accommodation and windows and the tail control surfaces remain to be fixed in place.

The airliner has a wing span of 230 feet and is 170 feet long. She is supported on the ground by six wheels. Today's operation was planned with the detail of military manoeuvres. White lines guided the tractor, fire tenders stood by and all available police officers scrutinised watchers to prevent undesirable "intruders."

Now that she is outside her hangar, the Brabazon will undergo fuel-and-calibration tests.—Reuter.

MacArthur Order Questioned

Washington, Aug. 16.—A diplomatic official said today that at the next meeting of the Far Eastern Council in the first week, in September, several members are expected to charge that General MacArthur violated the FEC directive on strikes in Japan, which provides for a ban on strikes when they become a national emergency.

The official said that Gen. MacArthur is not basing strikes on these grounds. He said that some consider it going too far to classify the strike of railroad men, for instance, as treason. He said what the protesting nations want mainly is the type of conciliation boards which Australian and New Zealand practice has proved successful.—United Press.

Workers at the Univis Lens Company plant at Dayton, Ohio, walk through a gate while Ohio National Guardsmen stand by with fixed bayonets to prevent trouble.—AP Picture.

BURMESE INSURGENTS REPULSED

Rangoon, Aug. 16.—Burmesse Government forces have repulsed heavy attacks by several hundred insurgents at two points 55 and 30 miles north of Rangoon, a Government communique announced here tonight.

Twenty-five insurgents were killed, many wounded and a large quantity of arms captured, it added. The train service between Rangoon and Mandalay, suspended since the situation became critical last week, was resumed, the trains being escorted by armed guards. They will not run at night.

The steamer service with Bassein, 90 miles west of Rangoon, and two other ports on the Delta, was also resumed.

POLICE DESERTERS

"Some Karen members of the Union of Military Police at Insein, a suburb of Rangoon, deserted with their arms, allegedly persuaded by Communist propaganda that the present struggle is a Burmese issue alone and that the Karens should keep aloof," the Government communique added.

Reliable reports from Bassein said that the situation there had improved but did not mention its outlying districts where Government forces are reported to be carrying out mopping up operations.

Six men, including a European from the Port Commissioner's Office, are feared missing in a lifeboat which sailed in a heavy gale on Friday to Alakunda Lighthouse, near Rangoon.

A launch has been sent to the lighthouse to find out what has happened to the party as they had failed to return at the expected time. The European is named Wesley, but no other details of his identity were immediately available.—Reuter.

Japs' Latest Export Problem

Tokyo, Aug. 16.—Japan is preparing to export canary birds to the United States, but exporters are disturbed by a SCAP regulation requiring all exports be marked "made in occupied Japan" and are at present contemplating the problem of marking the merchandise.

A total of 2,000 birds will be flown to the United States between September and October, constituting the first postwar shipment to America.

The Beiki-cho, Japanese Board of Trade, has set a goal of 5,000 canary birds till the end of this year, but is taking steps to promote the breeding of the birds, which deteriorated during the war, to reach the prewar prosperity in the field of 200,000 annually, mainly to fans in the United States.—United Press.

Stalin's Message

New Delhi, Aug. 16.—Stalin wired the following greetings to Pandit Nehru today:

"On the occasion of the Indian National holiday, I beg you, Mr. Premier, to accept from the Soviet Government and myself, congratulations and best wishes for the success of the Indian people—J. Stalin."

Mr. Pandit Nehru replied: "I thank Your Excellency for your kind message."—United Press.

Greek Communists' Defences Crumble

REVERSES ON GRAMMOS FRONT

Athens, Aug. 16.—Communist defence along the whole southwestern sector of the Grammos front crumbled today under the relentless drive of the Greek Army, a General Staff spokesman said.

Lycorahi, Etomilita and Zerna were captured this afternoon as the Army made sharp thrusts along the entire southwestern front, he reported. Etomilita and Lycorahi, both had served as General Markos' headquarters earlier in the campaign.

There was no indication of the number of guerrilla casualties in the past two days so it was not clear whether the main forces of guerrillas were retreating to Grammos or Albania or being mopped up by the Army.

The Greek War Minister, Mr. George Stratos, told the Cabinet tonight that the highest peak of the Grammos Mountains had been captured by the Greek Army.

He said First Army divisions are moving forward unimpeded.

CLEAN-UP SOON

The Greek General Staff said it had no confirmation of the Grammos peak capture, but earlier press reports quoted General Tsakalof, Commander of the First Army Corps, as saying Greek troops had reached within 3,000 yards of the summit.

Prime Minister Themistokles Sophoulis said he expected a cleanup of the whole Grammos area within eight or 10 days. He said Deputy Chief of Staff, General Kiriakidis, would return from the battlefield to Athens to plan the next phase. An authoritative source said the next move would be in the Peloponnese.

The territorial gains, nevertheless, were a big political blow to General Markos, who has been trying to hold the territory for "free Greece." There seems little doubt that the Grammos campaign will soon end in success for the Greek Army.

The guerrillas' perimeter has been reduced to about 12½ miles of the Albanian border, but only by three beaten trails which remain in this sector. Other main roads have been taken or closed by fire from the Greek Army.

BAD WEATHER

General Markos' frontal wedge into Greece from Grammos is now estimated to be about six miles across.

On the northeastern end of the perimeter, the Greek Army's right wing has been slowed up by heavy fog and mist.

The guerrilla rout in the Grammos indicated that General Markos may be attempting to get into Albania, where many military sources here expect him to organise the next foray into Greece, probably in the Vitsi area north and east of the Grammos action.

The end of the Grammos campaign would not mean the end of the civil war. There are still thousands of guerrillas scattered throughout Greece.—Associated Press.

New York, Aug. 16.—Dr. Chen Li-tu, Vice-President of the Legislative Yuan—China's Parliament—arrived at LaGuardia Airfield from Paris today. He is on his way to China.—Reuter.

FUNERAL

DA MOTTA.—The funeral of Mrs. Almira Maria Marques da Motta will leave William Nodes, Ltd., Funeral Parlour, 210, Wanchai Rd., Hongkong at 5 p.m. to-day.

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URGENT NOTICES RECEIVED UNTIL NOON ON DAY OF ISSUE

MULTI-MILLION DOLLAR OPERATION

London, Aug. 16.—The United States Army air supply of Berlin is now a multi-million dollar operation, and were the Air Force to present a freight bill at commercial rates, the bill for July alone would have been US\$8,890,420, reports showed today.

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

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In its share of feeding and maintaining Berlin, the United States Air Force flew 40,411 tons from Frankfurt to Berlin during the month. The commercial rate on this hop is 11 cents per pound.

Commercial air haulers believe that Army costs, if they could be computed, would be greater than the theoretical commercial bill. They point out that the commercial rates are based on the supposition that the main revenue comes from passenger traffic, and that planes carry two-way loads.

During comparative good weather in July, two American pilots were killed in the airlift.

General Lucius D. Clay, the United States Military Governor in Germany, has said that up to 8,000 tons may be carried daily into the capital.

A freight bill on such a volume would be \$1,200,000 daily.

One commercial American airline, American Overseas, is the only transport open to civilians between Berlin and the American Zone. It has increased flights from three per week to 20, carry-

ing 500,000 pounds of freight and 1,200 passengers weekly.

A dozen British charter companies, in addition to the British European Airways, have been called on by the Royal Air Force to assist in the British portion of the lift.

The RAF accepts some commercial cargo, both to and from Berlin. So far, the British Government has carried a such freight free, but the RAF anticipates that at least normal rail charges will be assessed to shippers.

The necessity for the airlift is the subject of considerable criticism in Britain. Air Chief Marshal Sir Philip Leitch, who has said: "If Napoleon could see the military situation in which the Western Allies have deliberately placed themselves in 1945, when they abandoned their hold on the territory which gave them controlled access to Berlin, he would not only turn in his grave, he would project himself screaming into the ether, desiring only to abandon a world where political and military lunacy reigned supreme."—Reuter.